



Collander temporarily fixed onto cooking pot for process of steaming food

Village pottery — dying tradition

The following is the second of a four part article on the history of village pottery in Jordan and the central role that women played in the development and continuation of this ancient art.

By Jim Mason and Loring Taylor

Illustrations by Jim Mason and Okasana Taylor

BEFORE the First World War, the tradition of hand made local pottery was flourishing in Jordan, in particular in the farming villages of the north. Following the First World War, however, this tradition began to decline. Several factors contributed to this process. Commercial pottery, from such urban centres as Beirut and Jerusalem, was brought in by traders. This trade pottery was inexpensive, usually glazed and frequently fired at a higher temperature and hence more durable than local pottery. The only types of pots which could not easily be handled by traders were the large water storage jars (known as *khabyeh*), which were too heavy to transport. Hence these large storage jars were the last forms to be replaced by commercial pottery. Furthermore, as the villages grew and became towns, a few ladies began to specialise in making pots as a commercial venture. Since the

community's needs could be met in this fashion, most ladies no longer took the trouble to learn how to make these pots. But with such increasing commercialisation, the making of pottery ceased to be a communal effort. Since the Second World War, the decline of the tradition of making village pottery has accelerated. Most households, even in remote villages, now use plastic pots or machine made utensils. The needs for water storage jars is now being met by large commercial potteries, which produce volumes of inexpensive wheel thrown pots, thus rendering a tradition of hand made ware economically obsolete. There are now no more than four or five ladies in the entire country who can still make pots in the old manner. However, in the villages there remain many old people who remember the days when the making of such pots was a vital tradition within the community.

The origin and early development of the tradition of village pottery in Jordan remains a mystery. There are several reasons for this. In ancient times people were buried with pottery vessels. Thousands of pots have been preserved intact in such burials. However, this custom was not part of the recent village tradition. Pots were simply used until they broke. Furthermore, after the pots had broken, the village potters had the custom of grinding up the sherds and using the particles as grog for the clay bodies of the new pots. In this way the old pot entered into the life of the new pot, preserving the essence while obliterating the form. Finally, the Greeks and Romans may, in some cases, have preserved pots as aesthetic objects, while the villagers' appreciation of the pots resided primarily in their functionality. For these reasons, it is frequently easier to trace the typology of Bronze Age pots made 4000 years ago than it is to trace the typology of village pots made only two or three hundred years ago.

Nevertheless, village pots did — and in some cases still do — occupy an honoured place in the household. The large water jar *khabyeh* in particular continues to be used and highly prized. The water jar would be kept in a corner of the kitchen, embedded in a wall of the house, or hung up to its neck in a corner of the courtyard. Custom in this regard varied from person to person and sometimes from village to village. The pot thus became an aspect of family life, symbolising cohesiveness, enrichment and a sense of continuity. In some villages a bride was required to bring with her a *khabyeh* into the household as part of her dowry. The pot thus represented the unity of the household and the life of the family. For this reason, such vessels remained in the same family for years, sometimes for generations, becoming part of the household as well as the fabric of the house. Individual pots, ranging in age from fifty to over a hundred years, therefore can still

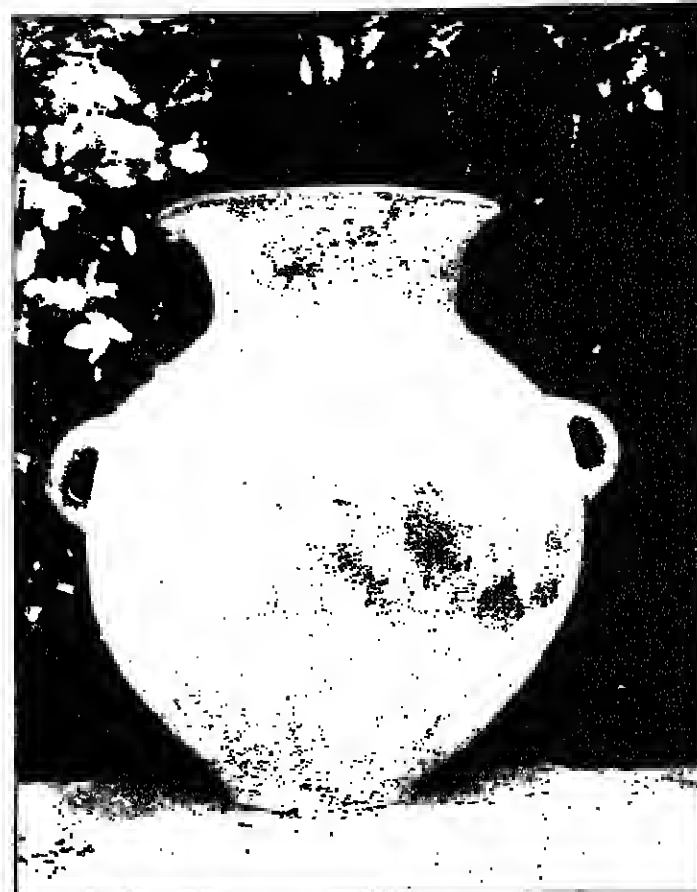
frequently be found, and distinct regional variations can be identified.

Pots made in the village of Husn and in villages to the north, perhaps throughout the Houran, tend to be very heavy, with walls between three and four centimetres in thickness. Decoration is applied with thin strips of clay, in triangular patterns around the body. The neck, which proceeds upward at a fifteen degree angle to an enclosed mouth, provides a broad field for decoration. There may be circular rosettes, tree of life patterns, and, for Christian villages, crosses. Fragments of shell or broken ceramic plate are often set into the top of the mouth or on the outer edge of the handles. The surface of these pots was rubbed with an organic stain, often made from oak tree root, giving a rust coloured tint to the finished pot. The Husn or Houran pot seems to be the oldest of the village potting traditions. Pots well over a hundred years in age can frequently be found. However, the potting tradition in this region died out some time ago, and it is rare to find a Husn type pot newer than fifty years of age.

Pots made in the village of Soof and in other villages in the hills above Jerash tend to be made of a clay which fires a deep organic red. The walls are perhaps two centimetres in thickness. The Soof pots are frequently undecorated, but they are usually covered with a thin slip and the highly burnished. Great attention is paid to the form of the pot, which is gracefully rounded and full bodied. The mouth and neck tend to have pronounced outward flare. The best pots now extant from the Soof region were made during the period of the 1920's.

Pots made in the mountain villages around Ajlun tend to be a light buff or tan colour after firing. These pots are frequently painted in a red or dark slip or oxide, usually with repeated geometric designs, such as circles or triangles.

Less frequently found is pottery made from a clay which fires a dark chocolate brown. These

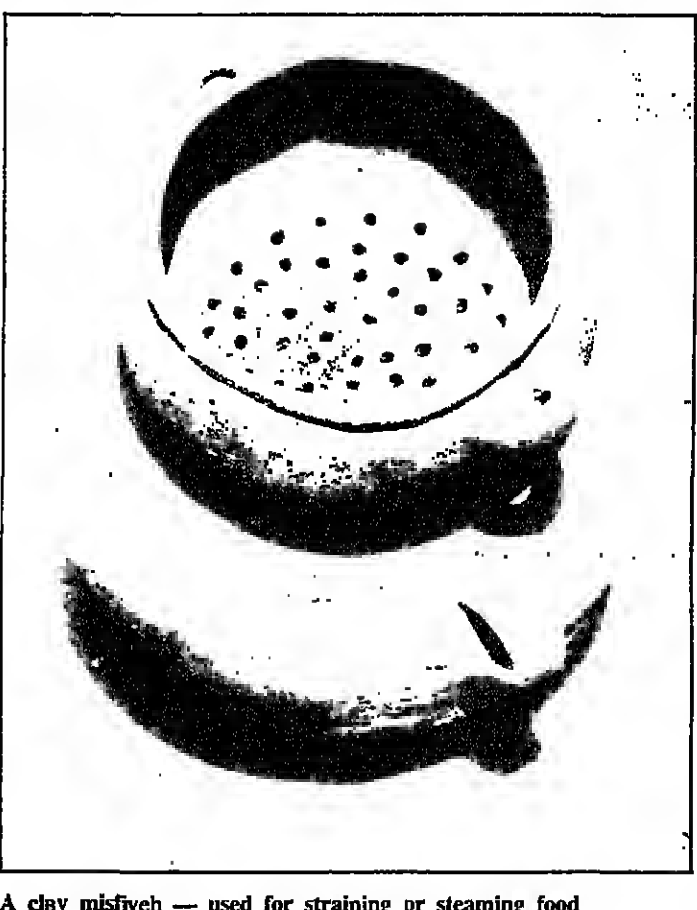


A large water jug made in northern Jordan

pots are usually decorated with a single strip of clay with impressed finger marks. This strip usually marks the boundary between the body and the beginning of the neck, which consists of two sections, the first moving sharply inward from the body, the second a straight cylinder moving upward to a scarcely differentiated mouth.

In the most remote villages of the Ajlun region, the tradition of

using, if not making, such pots continues to exist. It is not uncommon to find households using pots made thirty or forty years ago. It is also in this region that the widest range of pottery types and articles can still be found in use, from plates and cups to a distinctive bowl shaped collander *misfiyeh*, used for straining or steaming food. In this region the clay bread oven *tabun* can also frequently be found in use.



A clay misfiyeh — used for straining or steaming food

Royal Decree ratifies new allowances system

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A Royal Decree was issued Saturday ratifying a new unified allowances system designed to streamline allowances given to various employees, technicians, doctors, engineers and others employed by government departments.

The new system which defines allowances for employees of different categories, was endorsed by the cabinet upon recommendation by a special commission entrusted with overhauling the civil service system in the Kingdom.

Before the new system was endorsed by the government four Jordanian professional unions rejected it, and said they will submit a joint memorandum to the government to explain reasons behind their rejection.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

NEW QATARI ENVOY: The Jordanian government has approved the nomination of Sheikh Naser Ibn Mubarak Al Kuwari from Qatar, to become his country's ambassador to Jordan. Sheikh Naser will replace Mr. Hamad bin Mohammad bin Jaber Al Thani who ended his tour of duty in Jordan.

NEW KUWAITI ENVOY: The government has approved the nomination of Mr. Suleiman Salem Al Fissam as Kuwait's new ambassador to Jordan to succeed Ibrahim Al Bahu whose tour of duty has ended. Bahu, who served as ambassador here since 1977, has been transferred to another post in the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry.

CABINET ENDORSES AMENDMENT: During its weekly session Saturday the Cabinet endorsed an amendment of a U.S.-Jordanian agreement under which the Kingdom will receive a \$3 million grant instead of \$1 million. The grant will be used to finance a programme for feasibility studies to develop technical services in the Kingdom.

PILGRIMAGE TALKS: Secretary General of the Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs Ministry Abdul Salam Al Ahmadi Saturday chaired a meeting attended by members of the Jordanian pilgrimage mission. He reviewed the duties the mission is entrusted with, stressing the need for cooperation to surmount obstacles that could face the pilgrimage season.

BOYCOTT OFFICERS MEET: The meetings of the 59th Arab Boycott Officers' Conference Saturday began in Damascus. Director of Arab Boycott Office in Amman Mohammad Al Tawalbeh represents Jordan in this conference.

IRIBD SCIENTIFIC DAY: The Jordanian Medical Association (JMA) Saturday organised a "Scientific Day" in Irbid's branch of the professional association complex. The speakers dwelt on diseases affecting eyes, throat and nose, internal diseases, X-ray diagnosing and neurological diseases.

TRAINING PROGRAMME: A training programme began Saturday at the Institute of Public Administration. The five-day programme is attended by 25 heads of personnel departments from various public and governmental institutes.

MAFRAQ CIVIL DEFENCE: During a meeting held under the chairmanship of the Mafraq governor, the Mafraq Civil Defence Authorities held a meeting Saturday and adopted a number of measures designed to curtail fire incidents and establish voluntary groups to carry out civil defence duties in every part of the governorate. They also discussed the future plans of the Civil Defence Department.

COMPUTER SEMINAR: The secretary general of the Ministry of Waqaf and Islamic Affairs Saturday opened a computer seminar on computer usage in daily lives which is organised by the Women's Affairs Department in the ministry. Dr. Abdul Salam Ahmadi stressed the importance of computers in daily lives in adherence with the teachings of Islam which call for making proper use of technology and scientific development.

DRUG TRAFFICKER JAILED: The military governor Sunday endorsed a ruling of the military court which found Ahmad Qasim Assad guilty of importing heroin and sentenced him to eight years in prison and a JD 1,500 fine.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE EXAMS: At least 16,725 students who completed their two year and three year training courses at community colleges in the East Bank Saturday began a two-week examination session organised by the Ministry of Higher Education. Ministry officials said that marking of papers will start on Tuesday July 5 and will end by July 23.

EXPORT OF FRUITS: The Agricultural Marketing Organisation, in its monthly plan, allowed the export of all fruits and vegetables but prohibited all imports except for sage and dates. The plan takes into account the agreement signed this year between the Jordanian Marketing and Manufacturing Company and the Public Company for Vegetables and Fruits in Syria.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

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USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

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PROGRAMME ONE

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16:25 Cartoons and children programmes
16:55 Sports
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Speech and hearing centre opens today

By Rania Atalla
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The National Speech and Hearing Centre, due to open Sunday, will provide diagnostic and rehabilitation services for people of all ages, with various degrees and types of hearing problems.

The centre, set up by the Ministry of Health, is the first of its kind in Jordan because it will deal with the problems of the hearing impaired in a "comprehensive and interdisciplinary" manner. "The idea is to have an interdisciplinary team to deal with the person as a whole," says Manal Hamzeh, a clinical audiologist and director of the centre. "We want to deal with the psychological, social and physical aspects of any hearing difficulties," she added.

The scope of the hearing impairment problem in Jordan is large, according to Hamzeh, and its effect on future generations is considerable, especially in view of the fact that 55 per cent of the population in Jordan is aged 15 or below.

"If identification and treatment of hearing difficulties takes place at an early stage, a hearing impaired person will be able to function as an independent and productive citizen," Hamzeh told the Jordan Times. "This is a handicap that one can do something about — more than other handicaps."

The centre's policy is to cover the three stages in the treatment of the hearing impaired: problem-identification; diagnosis; and treatment and rehabilitation.

Problem identification

In most cases, hearing problems are identified by the parents who are in closest contact with the person, and according to Hamzeh, these problems can easily be confirmed using simple equipment. An extensive case history is registered in order to reveal factors that contribute to hearing problems.

That data can be used in the future for research purposes to identify individuals with the highest prevalence of hearing impairment, Hamzeh said. The data can also be used to determine whether these problems can be avoided through primary health care or through other means.

Diagnosis

The diagnostic stage follows. It includes an assessment of the scope of the problem and the formulation of a treatment plan, which can be surgical, medical or rehabilitational.

Medical plans can be executed by a physician, such as an ear, nose and throat (ENT) specialist, a neurologist (if the impairment is nerve-related) or even a plastic surgeon (in case external birth defects are involved such as a folded earlobe).

The rehabilitation process is done either by an audiologist, who evaluates hearing problems and rehabilitates those who are hearing impaired, or by an aural rehabilitationist, who helps develop communication skills. With multi-handicapped patients, a physical or occupational therapist can also contribute to the rehabilitation process.

Are services sufficient?

Medical services for the hearing impaired are offered at the University Hospital, the King Hussein Medical Centre and in the private sector. According to Hamzeh however, "the services offered by the two centres are mostly diagnostic mainly because the centres are not equipped nor staffed to do rehabilitation in a comprehensive way."

"The centres have the specialists but lack the facilities to serve all ages," Hamzeh adds. "No team work is involved there, and the services offered by the private sector are expensive."

What will be different about the National Centre for Speech and Hearing according to Hamzeh, is that it will rely on "interdisciplinary team work." It is staffed by a clinical audiologist, a speech pathologist, who evaluates hearing problems and rehabilitates speech pathologies like stuttering and articulation errors, as well as an ENT specialist.

Four technicians have also been trained to operate testing equipment. A medical audiologist and, in the future, a psychologist will also serve as part-time consultants.

The job of this team will be to first identify the degree and nature of the hearing problem. Once that is done, the audiologist or speech pathologist decides whether the patient needs surgical or medical treatment, in which case the patient will be referred to the appropriate specialist, according to Hamzeh.

Any rehabilitation plan can be designed and executed at the centre. The process involves selecting a proper hearing aid and adjusting it according to the patient's needs. He or she will then be taught how to use and benefit from the hearing aid in their environment, whether it is a classroom, an office or a factory.

The technical section of the centre consists of one large sound-treated suite which allows for acoustically controlled environment testing. Two separate rooms exist in it: one contains a Brain Stem Auditory unit that localises disorders in the hearing system. It also helps identify and diagnose hearing sensitivity in children who are difficult to test. The test is done when the children are sedated.

Another room contains a diagnostic audiometer that transmits different sound signals to measure the person's ability to hear which, in turn, enables specialists to select the proper hearing aid for the patient.

An emittance unit at the centre also helps specialists evaluate middle ear dysfunction.

According to Hamzeh, the centre may eventually have its own laboratory for producing ear molds that are attached to hearing aids. Currently, those are manufactured at the Salt School for the Deaf. "If we find that it is more cost effective to produce them in a lab at this centre, we will set up the lab. Otherwise, people will have to continue to get them from Salt," Hamzeh said.

The centre will serve those covered by health insurance, beneficiaries from the army and individuals from low-income families for whom the Ministry of Health offers free medical services. Patients can be referred to the centre by general physicians at regional health centres in the country.

26 people suffer food poisoning in Ma'an

MA'AN (J.T.) — At least 26 people suffered food poisoning after eating hummos (a popular Arabic dish) from a local restaurant here and were treated at the Ma'an hospital.

A hospital physician, Dr. Tayseer Kreishan, told Al Ra'i Arabic daily that three of the victims had to be hospitalised while the rest were given immediate treatment and were discharged.

All the victims had been vomiting and had had diarrhoea upon arriving at the hospital. Dr. Kreishan said.

He said that preliminary tests showed that the victims had eaten hummos sandwiches from the same local restaurant.

In the meantime, Al Dostour Arabic daily reported the death of at least one person and the injury of others as a result of the unseasonal heavy storm that hit Jordan Friday afternoon.

The paper said the dead man, Sweilem Salman, was the victim of a road accident along the Jerash-Sakeb Road resulting from the heavy rain that flooded roads.

The paper reported other accidents at Thaghet Asfour, Marka and Jerash as a result of skidding and car collision caused by the rain.

The rains caused traffic jams along the Amman-University of Jordan Road and Public Security Department and Civil Defence authorities were called out to pull away a number of cars involved in accidents and organise the flow of traffic, the paper said.

The paper quoted a Ministry of Agriculture official as saying that the rains would benefit fruit trees and summer crops.

Meteorology Department Director Ali Abanda was quoted by Al Ra'i Arabic daily as saying that last time rain fell in Jordan during July was in 1942.

Two workshops open on teaching gifted students

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Two 10-day workshops on teaching gifted students and promoting school curricula and subject matter were opened at the University of Jordan Saturday under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor.

The workshops were organised by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) in cooperation with UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation) and the British Council in Amman in the course of on-going preparations for opening the Jubilee School in Jordan.

The Queen heard Ministry of Education's Secretary General Munther Al Masri lauding NHF's endeavours in social and educational fields and pledging the ministry's full support for the project.

The Jubilee School, Masri said, is to be considered as one more link in a long chain of achievements by the Kingdom over the past two decades in educational fields.

The projected Jubilee School Director Nawal Hasheshu Kamal addressed the meeting, outlining the objectives of the project which, she said, is designed to offer a chance to gifted students from Jordan to promote their capabilities and their skills in scientific, cultural, social, educational and sports affairs.

A UNESCO representative, attending the opening session, lauded Jordan's educational performance over the past years and expressed deep satisfaction with the strong ties between UNESCO and the Jordanian government.

He said that for UNESCO the Jubilee School means promoting peace, development and protection of the environment because, he said, "education means involving the community in all planning and executing programmes benefiting the whole Jordanian society."

The British Council representative described the school as

a new step towards a genuine improvement of the quality of education in the country.

Participants in the workshops will review modern trends in education especially in the endeavour to teach distinguished

and talented students and define their needs.

They will also be oriented on the most up-to-date trends in developing curricula and designing courses for teaching mathematics and sciences.

The Jubilee School for gifted students will be established by the NHF in honour of His Majesty King Hussein's deep commitment to education and in recognition of the great strides made by the country under his leadership.



CULTURAL FESTIVAL: Her Majesty Queen Noor Al Hussein Saturday attends a cultural show presented by Arab children at the SOS Children's Village theatre. The children are attending the annual Arab Children's Congress in Amman. Earlier Saturday, the children visited the Dead Sea region and King Hussein Bridge. They familiarised themselves with the region's geographical and touristic nature, and were briefed on the Battle of Karameh (Petra photo).

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Nursing schools to extend training to 3 years

AMMAN (J.T.) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh has asked nursing schools in the country to set new curricula for trainees in midwifery, extending the training period to three rather than two years, in accordance with new regulations adopted by the Higher Council for Health (HCH).

The minister said he had set up a special committee to draw up curricula for nurses so that they can have an extended period of higher training to get a university degree.

Hamzeh was addressing members of nursing school boards who called on him Saturday to discuss these arrangements following the HCH measures issued last week.

The HCH decided to introduce measures allowing graduates of nursing schools to continue their higher education and obtain university degrees in their specialisations.

The HCH, which met under the chairmanship of Dr. Hamzeh, also decided to extend training courses given to midwives from 24 to 36 months, with a view to raising their standards and providing better qualifications for the trainees.

The board members thanked Hamzeh for the new measures which, they said, had opened the door for nurses to obtain university degrees, thus encouraging them to enter the profession.

The minister told the meeting that the government was keen on promoting primary health care in the Kingdom and was counting largely on nurses to help spread and improve this services in the country.

The government, he said "has decided to offer nurses 10 per cent extra allowances in the newly set of decisions about government employees allowances in order to encourage people to enter the nursing profession."

The HCH meeting had also discussed incentives for nurses to increase their number so that the country can become self-sufficient in qualified nurses.



Zaid Hamzeh

Jordan 88 shows achievements of a group of Jordanian artists

By Nelly Lama
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Royal Cultural Centre was the venue Thursday of a vast art exhibition 'Jordan 88', inaugurated by H.R.H. Princess Wijdan Ali. This traditional yearly event was started in 1971 by a group of young Jordanian artists. A pleasant, cooperative and ambitious group that meets informally at a colleague's workshop to discuss the problems they face and to share new ideas. Their styles, however, remain totally unaffected by one another.

Among them was Arafat Al Naim, a young self-assured youth who displays work of great sensitivity and simplicity. Primitive or rather primeval figurines, rendered in natural colours, stand in an open space within a subtle matting. He uses the technique of graphic printing and oils applied with a palette knife. His personal style and simplicity are promising.

Usman Bandak, who got his master's degree from Chicago

University, is one more person who uses the silk screen method of printing, using a hardening photographic gel on a sheet of silk stretched on a frame to form a kind of stencil through which many prints can be reproduced. Bandak moves the frame and prints twice on the same paper to create the effect of double exposure photograph. His subject centres mainly on the many faces of woman, expressed with coloured forms and free brushstrokes. His "double exposure" face calls to mind the work of the famous Dada photographer May Ray The Marchesa Casati, 1922.

Hiam Abaza, an ambitious, friendly woman, graduate of the Helwan University in Cairo, paints water colour portraits of sophisticated ladies on papyrus and brown paper. Her abstract designs have political connotations, so do her oil paintings that are lyrical descriptions of people living under the occupation. One specific work of hers seemed to attract viewers constantly, a beckoning sculpture made out of broken pieces of wood painted

red with blue wrought iron, six pointed stars and a photo of a peasant woman refilling her gun juxtaposed on them. It is an expressionistic piece.

Huda Kassem is another female artist who forms undulating lines over a marbled background, creating spontaneous movement that is abruptly checked by the matting which is cut off at various intervals and which has a totally different tonality.

Ibrahim Al Najjar, a doctor in the arts, hangs large charcoal sketches that hint at figuration. Figures seem to dive into space.

ART REVIEW

A very interesting person to meet was Hussein Da'sseh, who made intensive studies in Baghdad on maintenance, restoration and preservation of ancient manuscripts and documents. He contributed some paintings dealing with man's parapsychology, his interaction with the earth, life versus death, upward growth (the crescent giving its life force) versus destruction and annihilation. He forms graphic effects by 'moving' lines that he draws with ink. A collage of a card seems to recur in his work. "A card is normally sent as felicitation at a feast," he explains. "This one is a message to my homeland."

Khaled Al Hamza offers a totally unique style. He forms pleasant designs in bright colours, rendered in felt pens, framed with a coordinated colour of matting.

Adnan Yahya, the known caricaturist, contributes some works in gouache and China ink. The drama of the Palestinian person is evident in all his works. He has interesting divisions of space enhanced by thick dark lines. Lettering on walls seems to recall slogans written by children. One of his works, depicting men crowding around a chair on which lies a cut off head reminds us of the German Expressionist School, Max Beckmann in particular.

Mohammad Abu Zreiq, a self-taught man, writer, critic and artist is basically a Surrealist. He creates his paintings as he goes

along, balancing it with motifs, alphabets, even little poems. "As my hand moves, my spirit talks," explains the eloquent poet. A woman's veil is suddenly pulled up on a wall, nailed down, torn and sewn together crudely. Interesting overlapping surfaces create different planes on his canvases.

Ziad Tamimi offers monochromatic oils that convey an air of mystery in a door or a Jerusalem wrapped up in a cloth of misery. "A cloth can easily be removed," he explains.

Rizk Abdelhadi, who studied in Muenster, W. Germany, offers two tiny but superb water colours: a landscape and flowers. He also exhibits stylised "genre" oil paintings.

Omar Ghrin, a doctor in psychology, to whom art is a hobby, goes from landscape painting to a Van Gogh style bouquet, and on to a naively rendered child.

Mahmoud Dajani, a self-taught artist who would stop at nothing to learn more about art (joins sketching classes, reads and researches), comes up with aquarelles where he uses classical perspective, and a developed interpretation of anatomy. Cloaked figures stand in a row getting more diminutive as they enter the depths, creating a rather fearsome mystic mood. A well modelled kneeling figure beside them moves just in time to evade a spear. Mahmoud definitely holds a lot of promise for the future.

Finally, we come to the man who is said to have an enigmatic and stable character, with whom the whole group seems to be impressed. Mahmoud Issa, a sculptor in wood, who interprets his masses through curvilinearity, leading to a sense of coordinated movement. He received the 'Golden Sail' prize in Kuwait.

Varied and extensive, 'Jordan 88' offers a bird's eye view of the artistic achievements of a group who are toiling, against all odds, to come up with creative works in order to toiling, against all odds, to come up with creative works in order to express and share their views of life. The exhibition will continue until July 8.



ART EXHIBITION: Her Royal Highness Princess Alia Al Hussein will open an exhibition of painting by Ahmad Ismail Sunday, July 3, 1988 at the Petra Bank Gallery in Amman. The exhibition will run until July 10.

JORDAN WELFARE LOTTERY

Ordinary issue No.: 370



Drawing of: July 2, 1988

WINNING TICKETS

Holder of ticket No. **21272**
Win JD 30,000

Holder of ticket No. **72567**
Win JD 8,000

Holder of ticket No. **27419**
Win JD 4,000

Holder of ticket No. **29228**
Win JD 3,000

Holder of ticket No. **06176**
Win JD 2,000

Holder of ticket No. **02936**
Win JD 1,500

Holder of ticket No. **34100**
Win JD 1,200

Holder of ticket No. **63187**
Win JD 1,000

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 2,000 each wins JD 200
21273 21282 21372 22272 31272
21271 21262 21172 20272 11272

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 1,000 each wins JD 100
72568 72577 72667 73567 02567
72566 72557 72467 71567 62567

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 800 each wins JD 80
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27418 27409 27319 26419 17419

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 500 each wins JD 50
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29227 29218 29128 28228 19228

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 400 each wins JD 40
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06175 06166 06076 05176 76176

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 300 each wins JD 30
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02935 02926 02836 01936 72936

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 200 each wins JD 20
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Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 100 each wins JD 10
63188 63197 63287 64187 73187
63186 63177 63087 62187 53187

Ticket numbers **71049 45477 59844 08536** win JD 200 each

Ticket numbers **52252 78319 68111 01295** win JD 100 each

TICKETS ENDING WITH

3140 0301 6535 7653 2232 win JD 50 each

706 416 464 311 237 win JD 15 each

46 win JD 8 each

8000 tickets ending with **5** win JD 3 each

COVER PRIZES FOR THE LOTTERY SELLERS

40 covers, attached to the stub of 10 ending with **512 784 011 896 155** win JD 10

Winners of the grand prizes in the ordinary issue number **369** of June 17, 1988



Next Drawing takes place on **July 17, 1988**

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Jordan Times advertising department

Fitting symbol

THE ARAB Children's Congress now taking place in Jordan is a breath of fresh air. It is generally accepted throughout the world that it is healthy for children to come in contact with their peers from other countries, to learn that people throughout the world share similar feelings and aspirations. This is one of the reasons why international education is such a powerful phenomenon. In our case, bringing together children from 17 different Arab states is an opportunity of a slightly different character — it allows the children to recognise the common elements that permeate the single Arab identity.

Arabism is passing through a testing period these days, what with some Arab states looking to unite with their neighbours, while others have to go much further afield, as far as the superpowers, to defend their national interests and territory. The concept of an Arab identity — of common goals and national interests — is one that needs to be reassessed and reaffirmed every few years, to make sure that it is valid, and real — given the assorted feuds and obstacles to cooperation that characterise many aspects of inter-Arab ties.

The children know better, though, and we are sure that the adult world has much to learn from the children of the Arab World. The Noor Al Hussein Foundation has organised eight such congresses to date, and some of the children who participated in the first ones must now be reaching university age. Soon, some will enter into leadership positions in public or private life. Is it too much to expect that one day two Arab prime ministers may meet at an Arab summit, and recall the days they spent together at the Jerash Festival or swimming at Aqaba? The Arab Children's Congress is a drop in the bucket, an endeavour of dozens amidst hundreds of millions of Arabs; but it is the right kind of effort, and a fitting symbol of Jordan's role in the region as a meeting place where common Arab identity is manifested, and its potential appreciated.

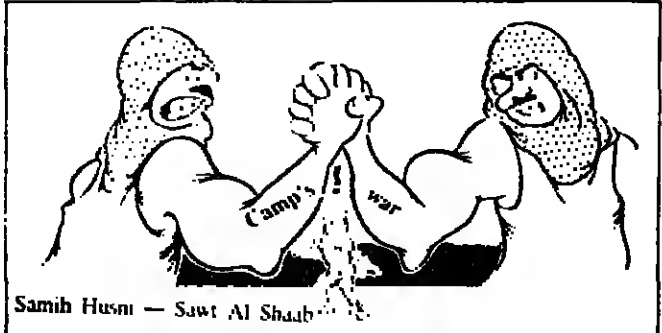
ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Arabs should initiate peace

IN his three week trip abroad, King Hussein gave a further impetus to pan-Arab efforts designed to establish a Middle East peaceful settlement and contributed to endeavours to consolidate Arab solidarity. In the Algiers Arab summit meeting the King said that there can be no alternative to mobilising Arab resources and efforts to defend Arab homeland and stimulate the peace efforts, which clearly means that the Arab countries ought to take the initiative in the peace-making process. The King's address to the Arab leaders was complementary to his earlier efforts particularly at the Amman extraordinary Arab summit when he forged a new endeavour towards ending inter-Arab differences and strengthening Arab ranks. While in Europe, the King pursued his efforts with the leaders of the European Community and the Eastern bloc to gain further backing for the Arab endeavours to reach a peaceful settlement and end the sufferings of the Palestinian people. The King's contacts on the international level complement his efforts on the pan-Arab level; and both aim to achieve peace through an international peace conference. Indeed, Jordanians take pride in their King's endeavours and in making Jordan exemplary in consolidating Arab ranks and in offering services for the Arab causes.

Al Dustour: Embarrassed Tehran?

THE higher defence council in Iran Friday issued a statement admitting defeat in the recent battles with Iraq and reflecting deep rifts within the ruling Iranian regime. This admission puts the Tehran regime in a more embarrassing situation before the Iranian nation because it is tantamount to a declaration that Iran has finally lost the war and is in no position to pursue the fighting with Iraq. Indeed the recent battles proved to the whole world that, with all its false claims and its slogans, Iran cannot continue to deceive the world and had finally to face ignominious defeat at the battlefield. The Iraqi victories have also precipitated the emergence of rifts among the Iranian rulers and exposed the world to the weakness of Iranian political and military structure. It is indeed hoped that the discovery of these facts by the Iranian people will lead to an awakening and a reconsideration of the whole situation. We hope that the Iranian people will come out in force against their rulers and put an end to their own sufferings and defeats that lasted eight years and so pave the way for a lasting peace with their neighbours.



Sawt Al Shaab: Hawks gain influence

IN all that he says and does, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir is trying to convince himself and the Israeli society that the current uprising and the Arab resistance in the occupied territories are nothing but a secondary question that can be dealt with sooner or later. Shamir blames the Arab countries for the current uprising and is now trying to convince the world that the Arabs in the occupied territories will calm down once their living conditions have been improved. Shamir puts the blame for the current situation on the Arabs and forgets that it is Israel's continued occupation of Arab lands and its terrorist activities against the Palestinians that brought about the uprising. He forgets that it is due to Israel's rejection of the idea of an international conference and its refusal to implement U.N. resolutions that stand behind the current unrest and the instability and lack of peace in the Middle East. If in the face of this Palestinian revolt Shamir is still clinging to Zionist policies against the Arabs then it is clear that the Israeli leaders are setting the stage for the more "hawkish" elements inside Israeli society to assume the command of atrocities directed against the Palestinian population.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Is Jordan's manufacturing industry competitive?

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

DURING the industrial seminar currently taking place in Amman I was given the opportunity to comment on the paper presented by Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jabbar, covering the competitiveness of the manufacturing industry of Jordan.

There is no doubt in my mind that the paper of Dr. Tayseer A. Jabbar is an excellent one, especially in covering briefly the whole subject, which of course could be elaborated upon for the benefit of the decision makers, if and when they want to do something about improving the competitiveness of Jordan's manufacturing industry.

But first I wish that the author would differentiate between competitiveness, efficiency and comparative advantage as three distinct concepts.

It is obvious that an industry may not be competitive because it is inefficient or because the country has no comparative advantage in certain fields, but we can easily imagine an efficient industry which is not competitive, because of market distortions such as quotas, subsidies, protection, preferential treatment, and dumping which the paper touched upon under government policies.

The question, therefore, is more complex: Do we have comparative advantage in manufacturing? Is our manufacturing industry efficient? And if so, is it also competitive? The distinction is important for policy applications, as very little could be done to change comparative advantage. Efficiency is almost the sole responsibility of the management, while competitiveness may need, over

and above, the vigorous intervention of the government, especially in the area of exports.

It is, of course, difficult to pass a generalised judgement, as we do have efficient and inefficient industries side by side. But, on the whole, the management still has a long way to go to achieve a higher level of efficiency before governmental policies may be effective in improving competitiveness in export markets of products we already have a comparative advantage in producing.

The study draws comfort from the fact that income from industry has increased from JD 56 million in 1975 to JD 188.7 million in 1984, in 1975 prices. It is of course referring to the value added in this sector which is not a perfect indicator of the real growth of industry. During this period protection rose sharply, which allowed industry to make profits instead of losses but at the expense of the consumer and other sectors of the economy. The value added or a major part of it could thus be thought of as a transfer of income in favour of industrialists rather than a real income created by growth.

For some reason the paper states that industrial income accounts for one quarter of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as compared to 18.5 per cent in 1975. Even if we do not adjust industrial value added in the light of the higher protection, we end up with an industrial share of GDP not higher than 19.9 per cent in 1987. It could be true that industry grew at a slightly higher rate than the rest of the economy, but the question is at what cost? We know for sure

that industry received the lion's share of our new investments in every 5 year economic plan, but it always failed to generate the expected returns called for by the size of the capital injected.

Perhaps the most practical part of the study is the exploration of areas to influence competitiveness, and the recommendations given in this respect.

It would have been more useful to highlight and dwell a little longer on the crucial factors such as the realistic rate of exchange, the unutilised capacity, and the questionable efficiency and integrity on the part of certain promoters and managers of companies. Major factors should not be weakened by marginal factors such as the rates of air cargo imposed by RJ which is only one fifth of the regular rate, or after-sale service which is hardly applicable to Jordanian products, or R & D in industries depending wholly on imported know-how and brand names, or cost of borrowing which was negative last year for an exporting industry earning foreign exchange, or the cost of social security which should be taken for granted.

Finally, I have to disagree with part of the recommendations which, in my view, may be counterproductive and tend to increase bureaucracy, such as strengthening the technical capabilities of the ministry of industry, the issuance of a detailed industrial law, the introduction of yet another agency to handle new investments, the expansion in income, tax exemptions on exports, and the subsidy to interest rate in order to lower the cost of credit below market rate.

'Why Israel expelled me'

By Mubarak Awad

I believe that Israel has expelled me from Jerusalem, my birthplace. Not because I am an advocate of resistance through nonviolent means and civil disobedience, and not because I allegedly played a key role in the 7-month-old Palestinian uprising or intifada, as it is known in Arabic. Rather, Israel has expelled me because I am an advocate and a believer in the need for Israel to coexist in peace alongside a Palestinian state. Israel finds me a threat because it is afraid to give peace a chance.

The uprising in the occupied territories has confronted Israel with unprecedented challenges the most important of which is the beginning of the end of its occupation of Arab Land. For years Israelis from all walks of life and of diverse political persuasions have talked about their yearning for peace with their Arab adversaries. Those same Israelis were willing to make few or no sacrifices to achieve that peace. At the most, they were willing to return portions of Arab land. However, the notion of recognising Palestinian national rights or the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people was always viewed as an unacceptable option.

Until the popular uprising in

the occupied territories, Israel had the power to impose its wishes and the ability to persuade the U.S. government to go along with it. The uprising has signalled to the Israelis more than anyone else that they could not hold on to the occupied territories forever and that they would have to compromise and live in peace with the Palestinian people.

The support I have received from the U.S. secretary of state and the American ambassador to Tel Aviv over Israel's decision to deport me has enraged the Israelis. Why? Because I am dedicated to the search for a non-violent, peacefully negotiated solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict — a position the U.S. government has advocated for years. The treatment I have received from Israel is indicative that the Israelis talk about peace but the only peace that they want is the one that they dictate, and I would dare say, One that will deny the Palestinians their right to self-determination.

I am adamant in my plea for the Israelis not to fear peace. The Palestinians are ready and want peace. Notwithstanding, Genuine peace cannot be dictated by either party. It has to be negotiated in good faith and with good will. And a sincere desire to coexist side by side on an equal footing.

The uprising has set in motion an irreversible process. The Palestinians under occupation. For the first time in my lifetime, have been able to achieve a victory not so much over the Israelis but rather over fear. This is why Israel's policy of killing, beating, imprisoning and breaking the bones of Palestinians has had no effect except to strengthen their determination to continue the uprising.

The uprising has revealed to the Palestinians that the Israelis are both strong and weak — just like all of us. Years of occupation have taught the Palestinians the strength and weaknesses of Israel. More importantly, they have taught the Palestinians how to deal with Israelis.

The uprising is being fought in the streets, villages and towns of the occupied territories giving the Palestinians the advantage of fighting on home turf. The uprising is not being fought in Jewish towns, neighbourhoods or even settlements.

The taste of victory and the feeling of liberation recur every time a street, neighbourhood or town is decked with Palestinian flags and devoid of Israeli soldiers. Although often liberation lasts only a short time, the taste of freedom lingers and intensifies the desire to make it permanent — The Washington Post.



Arab News

Afghan interim government is in for a real rough ride

By Lai Kwok Kin
Reuters

ISLAMABAD — Rebel commanders fighting in Afghanistan could torpedo the interim government named over the weekend by Pakistan-based guerrilla leaders, Western diplomats and analysts said Monday.

The seven-party guerrilla alliance based in the north-west Pakistan city of Peshawar Sunday named a 14-member cabinet to be installed in Kabul if the guerrillas defeat Soviet-backed Afghan troops.

But analysts say guerrillas inside Afghanistan, who have not been included in the line-up, would be reluctant to give up power and could hamper the interim government's ability to establish control.

"My view is that whatever form the central government takes, it is likely to be weak," a diplomat said.

"Any government that does not include regional commanders is not going to work."

Political analysts said that despite efforts to portray the guerrillas as united, a deep rift was apparent between the Peshawar-based groups and the field commanders, who control vast areas and enjoy local support inside Afghanistan.

"It is hard to imagine commanders such as Massoud casually giving up power and resources

after struggling as hard as they have," said a diplomat.

Ahmed Shah Massoud, who has scored many successes against Soviet and Afghan forces, controls much of the strategic Panjsher valley north of Kabul.

Analysts said many field commanders had become local warlords with an effective administrative apparatus. They often conducted operations independent of the alliance.

The interim cabinet led by Ahmad Shah, a United States-trained engineer, would be based inside Afghanistan within the next few months, alliance officials said.

The cabinet has a roughly equal distribution of alliance members but would take orders from a supreme council of alliance leaders.

Western diplomats said the interim government would probably be based in eastern Afghanistan, near the Pakistan border. Soviet troops began withdrawing from the area in May.

All Soviet troops, more than 100,000 are to leave Afghanistan by February 15, 1989 under United Nations-mediated accords signed between Afghanistan and Pakistan on April 14. The United States and the Soviet Union are acting as guarantors.

Analysts said the alliance, confident Afghan President Najibullah's government would not last long after the Soviet withdrawal,

was eager to show it had a government ready to take control.

Western analysts have speculated the guerrillas could topple Najibullah even before February 15.

"The alliance is trying to put on display as quickly as possible an interim government to muster support from Afghans and from the international community," one diplomat said.

"But it is not going to be that simple."

Any government would have to demonstrate its effectiveness in providing services to the local population, analysts said.

Alliance Chairman Syed Ahmad Gailani, announcing the cabinet, made no appeal for international recognition for the interim government.

The alliance is split between moderates such as Gailani and hardliners such as Gulbuddin Hekmatyar who handed over the rotating three-month chairmanship to Gailani last Wednesday.

Hekmatyar had said no Soviet soldier should be spared during the withdrawal, a policy publicly opposed Sunday by Gailani.

Gailani said guerrillas "should refrain from acts which may delay the process of the Soviet withdrawal."

"Conflicting statements such as these demonstrate clearly the difference between the groups," a diplomat said.

Saudi Arabia guards the road to Mecca

By Stephen Jukes
Reuters

BAHRAIN — Haunted by the spectre of bloodshed on the streets of Islam's holiest city, Saudi Arabia has effectively closed its borders to Iranians seeking to make the annual pilgrimage to Mecca.

As the first pilgrims start flying into Jeddah airport's tented-roof "Hajj" terminal some 50 miles from Mecca, it is clear there will be few if any Iranians among them this year.

More than 400 pilgrims, most of them Iranians, died in clashes with Saudi security police in Mecca last July, sparking a rapid deterioration in relations which led to the Saudi embassy in Tehran being ransacked within hours.

"Even if a handful of Iranians do manage to go on the pilgrimage, the Saudis will be extremely tough at the slightest hint of trouble," said one diplomat.

Iran has been outraged by the Saudi policy on the Hajj and moved onto the offensive this week by calling on Muslims visiting Mecca to demonstrate against

Islam's foes and charge Saudi Arabia with heresy for "banning entry of Iranian Muslims."

Faced with the dilemma of upholding its role as "guardian" of the holy shrines at Mecca and Medina and risking what was almost certain to be Iranian demonstrations against the house of Saud, the government in Riyadh has opted for security.

Clever move

Western and Arab diplomats in the region said by breaking off diplomatic relations with Tehran in April, Riyadh made it virtually impossible for Iranian pilgrims to obtain visas since Saudi Arabia now has no diplomatic presence in Iran and has pointedly not nominated a third country to act on its behalf.

Even if Iranian pilgrims do manage to obtain visas through Saudi embassies in other capitals, thought highly unlikely, they will face a massive display of military muscle in the kingdom.

Diplomats say extra command troops have been drafted into the region around Mecca near the kingdom's Red Sea coast follow-

ing a comprehensive security review ordered by King Fahd.

One diplomat said: "This year looks like it should be much quieter... If any Iranians are there, they will be split into very small groups and every step watched."

Hojatolislam Mahdi Emam Jamarani, leader of Iran's pilgrimage organisation, on Wednesday labelled Saudi leaders atheists and accused them of "obstructing the way to Allah's house."

Ties between the two powerful states had been strained even before the 1979 Iranian revolution but have been severely taxed by the Iran-Iraq war and Riyadh's strong political and financial backing for Iraq.

But a war of words scaled new heights of acrimony after the Mecca deaths and has been running unabated ever since.

Hojatolislam Mahdi Emam Jamarani, leader of Iran's pilgrimage organisation, Wednesday labelled Saudi leaders atheists and accused them of "obstructing the way to Allah's house."

Mecca is the most sacred city of Islam, where the Prophet Mohammad was born. In the centre of the sacred mosque stands the Ka'aba towards which Muslims turn their faces at prayer.

Diplomats said last year's violent demonstrations had not initially been directed at the Saudi government but at Iran's traditional ideological enemies, the United States and Israel.

However, the death of Iranian pilgrims prompted a dramatic backlash, with King Fahd's pro-Western government at once equated with Washington or the "great Satan."

In what diplomats see as an attempt to save face, Iran has adopted the line it will boycott

this year's pilgrimage.

"Either 150,000 Iranian Haj pilgrims will go to Mecca, or no one goes from Iran," Jamarani told the national news agency IRNA.

Before the break in relations, Saudi Arabia had sought to limit the number of Iranian pilgrims to 45,000.

Since it now looks like being none, diplomats said Tehran may try to filter in pro-Iranian pilgrims, particularly from Lebanon, to coordinate anti-Saudi demonstrations.

Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and other Iranian clerics believe Muslims should voice political grievances at the Hajj and the ritual would not be complete without demonstrations against what they term arrogant powers.

The number of pilgrims to Mecca has swollen from 100,000 in 1925 to reach the 2.5 million mark in 1985.

According to Saudi figures, 960,386 hajis travelled to the kingdom last year, while an estimated one million came from within Saudi Arabia.

FROM THE WORLD'S PRESS...

'Iranian defeats part of calculated effort'

WASHINGTON — Iran's defeats in its long war with Iraq, and attempts to improve the Islamic republic's relations with Western nations, may be part of a calculated effort to achieve a negotiated settlement of the almost eight-year-old conflict, according to administration officials and sources close to the Iranians.

The sources said Iran is allowing Iraqi troops to retake Iranian-occupied Iraqi territories in a bid to create a de facto return of the two belligerents to internationally recognised borders.

Iran has withdrawn recently from Halabja, and Mawat, a town northeast of the Iraqi city of Sulaymaniyah which constituted the deepest point of Iranian penetration into Iraq, the sources said. Iraq recently has retaken the Majnoon marshes, Fao peninsula, the Shalamcheh area near the port of Basra, and various mountains in Kurdistan. The Iraq-backed Mujahideen-e-Khalq claimed victory in the capture of the Iranian border town of Mehran.

The demand for a return to internationally recognised borders is part of United Nations Security Council Resolution 598. Iran has not rejected it but has been hesitant to accept it in its current form.

"Iran is backing its way into Resolution 598," said a source close to the Iranians.

"The Iranians are increasingly trying to find a way to a negotiated settlement," said an administration official.

Administration officials said they were hearing far fewer statements from Iran demanding the overthrow of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and his ruling Baath Party as a precondition for an end to the war.

President Sayed Ali Khamenei recently quoted the office of Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini as saying that negotiations should be pursued alongside military efforts to end the war. The statement stood in stark contrast to an earlier declaration by Ayatollah Khomeini which appeared to rule out negotiations — The Washington Times.

4 Israelis sentenced for PLO meeting

RAMLE — Four Israeli leftists who met with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials were sentenced June 30 to six months in jail for meeting with the group. The four — the first to be convicted under the recently enacted law — will be able to serve their sentences outside of jail by doing community service work, the court ruled.

Each also was given a 12-month suspended sentence and fined \$2,500. They expressed shock at what they termed "the harshness of the sentence" and said they would appeal.

The four — Yael Lotan, Latif Dori, Reuven Kaminer and Eliezer Feiler — have long called on Israel to negotiate with the PLO. In a test of the law's legality, the three men and Ms. Lotan travelled to Romania to meet the PLO. They were arrested on their return and convicted — The Washington Times.

U.S. Jews seek formal PLO statement

WASHINGTON — Fifteen prominent American Jews called on the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) June 30 to endorse a statement by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's chief political adviser that recognises Israel and accepts a two-state solution to the Middle East conflict.

The statement described Bassam Abu Sharif's declaration "as in substance and tone... the clearest expression thus far, by any Palestinian official of a readiness to negotiate peace between Israel and the Palestinians."

Welcoming the controversial declaration by Mr. Abu Sharif, the Jews said in a statement issued in New York: "We are mindful that previous peaceful statements by PLO officials have later been disavowed."

They said the declaration, "if amplified and substantiated by further Palestinian declarations, could serve as a significant step toward political dialogue so vital to the two peoples."

"An official endorsement and elaboration of (Mr. Abu Sharif's) statement by the PLO is critical in helping to transform the political landscape in the Middle East," they said.

The State Department has described it as "constructive" and "positive," but officials said its significance would be determined by whether Mr. Arafat is willing to publicly endorse it or not.

Mr. Abu Sharif's declaration calls for a two-state solution in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and direct peace talks. It suggests holding an internationally supervised referendum in the Israeli-occupied territories to establish that the PLO is the representative of the Palestinian people — The Washington Times.

Jordan committed to Arab defence

(Continued from page 1)

aspired-for goals could be achieved," the King said.

Addressing the graduates the King said that the university degree they received after graduation was not the end but rather the beginning of the road for more diligent work, perseverance and sacrifice. The graduates, he said, will now join the Armed Forces of the Great Arab Revolt which stand as a fortress along the confrontation lines with the enemy to repel any aggression and thwart the enemy's expansionist dreams.

Congratulating the graduates, the King urged them to pursue their study and endeavours and to be always prepared to carry out their duty and serve their nation.

At the outset of the graduation ceremony, the King watched a parade of graduates and heard a speech by Mu'ta University President Ali Mahafza and another by the Armed Forces multi.

Later, King Hussein distributed degrees and awards to the graduates who excelled in their training and wished them success

in serving their country and nation.

The graduation ceremony was attended by Her Majesty Queen Noor, His Royal Highness Prince Faisal, Her Royal Highness Princess Alia Al Faisal, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Lawzi, Royal Coun Chief Marwan Al Oaseim, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Cabinet ministers, Parliament members, and senior officials as well as heads and military attaches of diplomatic missions in Jordan and relatives of the graduates.

Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Shant Zaid Ibn Shaker later distributed degrees to the rest of the graduates in the presence of the army chief of staff, the Public Security Department director and senior army and police officers.

Also Saturday King Hussein visited the Civil Aviation Authority at Queen Alia International Airport and inspected air control equipment and radar stations. He familiarised himself with the authority's training programmes, and gave his directives.

Jordan, Syria open high-level talks

(Continued from page 1)

transport, interior, trade and supply, economy and foreign trade, irrigation and industry and other officials.

Jordan and Syria are linked by a number of joint projects designed to serve the two countries' economies. These include the Jordan-Syria Industry Company, the Jordan-Syria Land

Transport Company, the Jordan-Syria Maritime Company and the Jordan-Syria Free Zone Industry Company.

The committee resumed its meeting Saturday evening and discussed a number of subjects of interest to the two countries and reviewed the activities of joint Jordanian-Syrian companies. The committee continues its meetings today.

Gorbachev triumphs in reform drive

(Continued from page 1)

changes. "In Russia, all historic changes have begun from the top," Ivan Volgin declared, saying that even the 1917 revolution which gave birth to the Soviet state had been imposed by a handful of Bolsheviks and spread from the centre to the masses.

Although the fine print of the reform has not yet been published, party Central Committee Secretary Georgy Razu-

movsky confirmed Friday that the party general secretary — Gorbachev — would be proposed as the presidential candidate.

Pravda said meanwhile that the Communist Party would review the qualifications of each of its 20 million members.

A reevaluation of the qualifications of current party members could be used to clean out the conservative opposition that Gorbachev says is still holding back his reforms.



A part of arms and ammunition captured by Iranian rebels in their conquest of Mehran (Sygma photo)

Iranian rebels report seizure of huge arms haul from Mehran

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — A huge amount of heavy and light weapons and military vehicles have fallen into the hands of Iranian rebels after their conquest of the Iranian town of Mehran last month, a rebel statement said Friday.

The statement, telexed to the Jordan Times from the Baghdad headquarters of the Mujahideen-e-Khalq, said the war booty had been transferred behind lines when the Mujahideen's National Liberation Army (NLA) later withdrew from Mehran.

"The value of these confiscated material, which (the Iranian regime) purchases at several times face value, is nearly \$2 billion, or 300 billion tomans based on the free market rate in the Tehran bazaar," the statement said.

The statement contained a long list of the "confiscated war material," which included tanks, armoured personnel carriers, Howitzers, transport vehicles, heavy guns, anti-aircraft guns, anti-tank guns, mortars and rocket launchers.

In addition, it said, a "great amount of light assault rifles ...

various mechanised equipment such as five bulldozers cranes, trucks... were also seized." Also 370 calibrated field binoculars and a great amount of communications equipment, some of which are the most advanced in the world, are worth over \$5 million based on initial estimates, were among the war booty, it said. A very large amount of military equipment, ammunition, office equipment such as typewriters, copy machines, etc., have also been seized, it added.

According to estimates made by NLA military experts, the tanks confiscated or destroyed in the Mehran operation constitute one-sixth of the Khomeini regime's tank force, the statement said. "The amazing volume of the war material seized attests to the total disintegration of two divisions of Khomeini's guards corps and army and other reinforcement battalions dispatched to the area," it added.

Rajavi's warning

On Thursday, Massoud Rajavi, president of the National Council of Resistance and commander-in-

chief of the NLA, and Mrs. Rajavi, deputy commander of the NLA, attended a gathering at one of the border bases of the NLA where thousands of combatants had assembled to commemorate those slain in the Mehran operation, another NLA statement said.

In a speech at the ceremony, Rajavi referred to "group defections" by Iranian government military units to the NLA during the operation and their cooperation with the NLA as a "new phenomenon." He expressed gratitude to those soldiers and personnel who surrendered at the battle scene and proceeded to cooperate with the NLA, it said.

Rajavi also referred to the "crimes of Khomeini's repressive military commanders" and pilots under his command who entered into action against the National Liberation Army, and warned them: "You are partners to all the crimes of this religious dictatorship." Rajavi asked them to leave the enemy's ranks as soon as possible and that otherwise the NLA and "the people of Iran will under no circumstance overlook their crimes."

Uprising brings sweeping changes to Palestinian life

By Haitham Hamad
The Associated Press

BETHLEHEM, occupied West Bank — When Ziad Abed got engaged, he was looking forward to the music and dancing of a lavish Palestinian wedding. But the uprising changed that, and he married in a simple ceremony last month.

"I didn't think it was the right time for dancing and music when Palestinians are being killed and wounded," said Abed, a 26-year-old school bus driver from Bethlehem.

The 62-month-old uprising has radically changed the lives of all Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, not just those directly involved in confrontations with Israel.

"The uprising has had a great impact on our social and economic structures," said Saib Erakat, a political science professor at the West Bank's Al Najah University. "The old traditions are fading away."

Palestinians say their communities, once dominated by religious leaders and wealthy merchants, are now run by young activists, many from poor backgrounds.

"Today you are not judged by how rich or famous you are, you are judged by how active you are in the uprising," said Amjad Sarawi, 26, an activist and unemployed labourer from the Dheisheb refugee camp near Bethlehem.

The uprising also has affected daily routines. Fatima Musa, 47, of Dheisheb, said she used to go shopping every Saturday, but now she has to wait for leaflets announcing commercial strikes before she can make out her shopping list.

"The uprising created a new daily life," Musa, a mother of seven, said while peeling potatoes in her sparsely furnished living room. "We have a different strike day every week, and that means I can't have a steady schedule."

Increased cooperation

Because of widespread strikes and curfews, many families have organised car pools with their neighbours to do the shopping. Others are stocking up on basic food items.

Ata Moghrabi, 62, a retired labourer, keeps two bags each of sugar, rice and flour in his garage. "We don't know what is awaiting us tomorrow," Moghrabi said.

Since the start of the uprising, money has become tight and Palestinians only buy essentials.

Many young women no longer wear makeup, some as an expression of mourning for the more than 200 Palestinians killed in the uprising.

Others put away their lipstick after being threatened by young protesters. In Bethlehem last month, two masked protesters approached two teen-age girls in the city's central market and ordered them to wipe off their makeup as a sign of respect for

the uprising. The terrified girls complied.

The uprising has also put an end to most entertainment. Many movie theatres and restaurants are closed, and the traditional Saturday night parties have been cancelled.

Abed's wedding last month was a subdued affair in which the newlyweds' closest relatives briefly stopped by for soft drinks and cake after the ceremony.

It was a far cry from traditional weddings, a cornerstone of Palestinian social life, in which hundreds of relatives and friends are served elaborate meals and are entertained by bands.

Abed said a man identifying himself only as a Palestinian nationalist called a few days before the ceremony and demanded that it be kept simple, without music or dancing.

"I want you, and if you don't follow these instructions, you'll regret it," Abed quoted the caller as saying.

Abed said he was not angered by the threat and that he had already decided on a simple ceremony as a sign of respect for those mourning relatives killed in the uprising.

Another newlywed, Khalil Abu Akar, 27, welcomed the changes, saying they had saved him a lot of money.

Abu Akar said he spent \$3,500 on his May wedding and his wife's dowry, compared with the \$15,000 his brother Muayed, a 25-year-old mechanic, paid when he got married a year ago.

"Thanks to the glorious uprising, today you can get married without having to buy your bride," said Abu Akar, a junior high school teacher in Dheisheb.

Structure overhauled

The uprising has not only affected private lives but also has overhauled the structure of Palestinian society, said Erakat.

So-called popular commit-

tees run by young Palestinians have replaced traditional community leaders, such as village elders, religious preachers and wealthy businessmen.

The committees have organised food distribution to the needy, first aid to those hurt in clashes with soldiers and night patrols alerting residents to possible army raids.

Young organisers also enforce commercial strikes and summon residents to participate in marches and demonstrations.

"The committees are replacing the old authority," said Sarawi, who heads a committee organising aid to families whose members have been killed, wounded or imprisoned.

Yusef Salah, 22, a popular committee member in the village of Al Khader near Bethlehem, said the changes were not temporary.

"We are a born-again people," he said. "We think differently and we behave differently."

Iraqis set ablaze 2 Iranian tankers

BAHRAIN (AP) — Iraqi warplanes fired missiles into two tankers in a convoy leaving Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal during the night, setting them ablaze, Gulf-based shipping sources reported Saturday.

The attacks on the 268,081-ton Greek-owned Furtuneh L and the 284,299-ton Iranian-owned Khark 4 raised fears of a new round of shipping raids by Iran and Iraq in the so-called "tanker war."

Both ships were still blazing 12 hours after the attacks. Both have been hit at least three times before in the tanker war.

The shipping executives said they had no word of casualties in the latest raids.

The two tankers were at the tail end of a convoy that had loaded at Kharg in the northern end of the Gulf and was sailing south under cover of darkness for Larak, another terminal in the Strait of Hormuz where Iran's customers lift their oil.

The last Iraqi strike on Iranian shipping was June 8 when warplanes attacked the 742-ton Singapore-flagged tugboat Salverve which was on charter to the Iranians. Two seamen were killed.

Iran's last raid was June 14, when gunboats attacked the Singapore-flagged Neptune Subaru, setting it on fire.

The main focus of the Gulf war in recent months has been on the battlefield.

The Iraqis have driven the Iranians out of their bridgeheads in southern Iraq in a string of assaults.

Baghdad Radio, quoting a military communique, reported that Iraqi warplanes hit two "large maritime targets," which usually means tankers, off the Iranian coast at 10 p.m. Friday (1900 GMT) and at 8 minutes after midnight (2108 GMT Friday).

The jets scored "direct and effective hits" and returned safely to base, the communique said.

The raids were in line with Iraq's determination to cut off the enemy's oil supplies and revenues which it uses to finance the war,

the communique added. Iraq's recent string of battlefield victories have dramatically swung the military balance in Baghdad's favour after years of fighting a defensive war.

In the wake of the land battles, the Iraqi air force Thursday bombed a gas plant being built at Kangan on Iran's southern Gulf coast and the Cyrus oilfield in the northern Gulf.

The South Korean government said 12 Korean workers were killed, along with one Iranian, in the Kangan raid. The Seoul government protested to Baghdad and demanded compensation.

Seoul said another 45 Koreans were wounded in the raid.

The \$190 million-Kangan plant was designed to be a key installation for processing natural gas from Iran's offshore oilfields that it plans to ship through a pipeline to the Soviet Union, oil industry sources noted.

As both sides skirmished along the battlefield, a spokesman for Iraq's Higher Education Ministry said in Baghdad that thousands of male students have been sent to special camps for a month of military training.

The spokesman said the students were drafted from Iraq's five universities and dozens of schools.

The summer camps apparently were set up to boost Iraq's military reserves. An estimated one million Iraqis are currently under arms.

Under compulsory military service, Iraqi men serve in the regular army for 24 months after graduation.

U.S. 'did not help Iran'

In Washington, commenting on charges by Iraq that the United States had supplied information to Iran about prospective Iraqi attacks in the Gulf war,

State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley said: "Allegations that the United States is aiding Iran are groundless."

Asked how the allegation might affect U.S. relations with Iraq, she replied: "I'm not characterising in any way or drawing any conclusions about the state of U.S.-Iraqi relations."

"What we're saying," she explained, "is that allegations that we've aided Iran are baseless, without foundation. We think that that should dispel any lingering doubts if people have had them, but let me just repeat these allegations are completely without foundation and untrue."

On a related matter, Oakley referred to a report of a meeting between Ambassador Vernon Walters, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, and the Iranian foreign minister in Dubai, as "non-sense."

S. Arabia rejects charges

In a related development, Saudi Arabia denied Saturday it had allowed Iraqi fighter bombers to land on its territory after carrying out combat missions against Iran.

The Saudi Press Agency (SPA), quoting an official source, said there was no truth in the accusations put to United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar by Iran's U.N. Representative Mohammad Mahallati.

"Iran knows full well that Iraq has mid-air refuelling capability and does not need to use the airports in neighbouring countries," the official told the agency.

Perez de Cuellar leaves for Geneva this weekend to attend U.N. meetings and hold talks with Red Cross officials about Iraqi prisoners of war in Iran, his office announced Friday.

He also will travel to Stockholm and Oslo before returning to New York next weekend.

In Geneva, Perez de Cuellar will meet with Red Cross officials to discuss Iraq's charge that 7,000 Iraqi prisoners of war are missing in Iran and that thousands of others have been tortured.

Israeli bullets claim one more life

(Continued from page 1)

troops clamped a curfew on the camp.

Israel Radio said some 50 Jewish and Arab writers and artists demonstrated outside Ketzioz detention camp near the Egyptian border, demanding that all Palestinian prisoners held without trial be freed or charged.

No Shultz visit

There is no plan at this time for U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to return to the Middle East, one of Shultz's top aides said during a question-and-answer session at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry Thursday.

Michael H. Armacost, the under-secretary of state for political affairs, said he did not know when Shultz would be coming back to the region, "but there is no plan for him to revisit at this time."

Even though Shultz has no Mideast travel plans at present, Armacost emphasised that the secretary of state "has always indicated the desire to be helpful" in the search for peace in the Mideast.

Armacost noted that he was "apparently quoted in the newspapers foreshadowing an early visit" by Shultz, "but I never said that."

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Kanaan: Bureaucracy hinders Jordan's industrial growth

By Saleh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times economics correspondent

AMMAN — Planning Minister Taher Kanaan said Saturday that Jordan's economic growth was hindered by heavy governmental regulations and procedures which impede private initiative and restrict investments.

He told an international conference on industrialisation that the Kingdom lacked institutions and institutional arrangements that are essential for the healthy functioning of a small open economy.

In an opening speech at the conference organised by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung of West Germany, Kanaan said Jordan's skilled manpower did not match the available or needed jobs and that major public investments in infrastructure and resource-based industries such as phosphates, potash and fertilisers have now brought into sharp contrast the inadequacy and meagre state of private investment.

He said a reassessment of policies was "topical and timely," and necessitate the making of "difficult choices among the feasible policy options."

He told the opening session that "development experience in the last two decades, together with the technological revolution over the same period, have destroyed many aspects of conventional wisdom on the appropriate strategies of industrial development."

He said the scarcity of capital, the high growth rate of manpower, suggest an industrial strategy which emphasises labour and technology-intensive activities.

"The smallness of the domestic market and the scarcity of foreign exchange," Kanaan said, "suggest an outward looking export-promoting strategy, especially that essential import-replacing light manufacturing have already been accomplished and opportunities in such import-substitution are vanishing."

"In all respects," he added, "the role of private initiative and private investment should be paramount in any such strategy."

He pointed out that heavy protection of local industries and quantitative restrictions have served their purpose in the past import-substitution phase, but that "it is now time for a thorough re-appraisal to remove all protective measures that has the system against exports."

He called for a phasing out of discretionary government decisions and intervention to make way for automatic regulation and market forces.

RSS President Jawad Anani told the conference that the society's most important duty was to serve Jordan's industrial sector and to contribute to expediting

establishment of a "one-stop agency" to handle all procedures related to new investments and the establishment of new industries.

Chung's paper reviewed Korea's self-restraint from excessive or extended efforts of import substitution and the continuous adjustments of policies in order to cater to the ever-changing comparative advantage of Korea, from labour-intensive to capital intensive and eventually to skill-cum-technology-intensive trades.

Mr. Sudhir Chitale, a country economist for the World Bank, presented a paper on the role of small and medium scale enterprises in Jordan. He presented a

paper on the role of small and medium scale enterprises in Jordan. He presented a



Royal Scientific Society President Jawad Anani addresses the conference on industrialisation in Jordan (Petra photo)

as well as economic and social studies.

The conference discussed a paper by Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jaber on the competitiveness of Jordan's manufacturing industry followed by comments by economic Fuhed Fakel and industrialist Fayez Soheimat. The morning session also discussed a paper by Dr. Chung Soo Kim, a representative of the Korea Institute for Economics and Technology.

In his paper, Abdul Jaber recommended a restructuring of the incentive system for industries including the rationalisation of tariff structure, the assessment of the industrial protection regulations and the tariff exemption of imported raw materials.

He called for the strengthening of the technical capabilities of the Ministry of Industry and Trade in the formulation and implementation of a proper industrial development policy including the promotion of small and medium-size enterprises, and gathering up-to-date information on the activities of industrial firms.

Among other recommendations, Abdul Jaber called for the

study of the characteristics and problems of these enterprises, their role in industrialisation and possible policies towards supporting them.

In the afternoon session, Mr. Christian Pollak, of the West German Institute of Economic Research, presented a paper on joint ventures between businessmen from Jordan and abroad.

In his preliminary conclusions on Jordan as a partner country, Pollak noted that Jordan has some locational advantages to attract foreign industrial cooperation.

"This attractiveness is backed by a well-developed infrastructure, and high qualification level of the work force," he said. On the other hand, he added, "one has to recognise that these advantages are reduced in their importance by several negative factors."

He said that Jordanian industrialists are not prepared to offer enough to their partners and sometimes are not aware that this explains the potential partners' hesitating attitude.

"Industrialists looking for industrial technology are rarely keen enough in marketing to make cooperation attractive to the foreign partner," he remarked.

Dr. Huga Eckseier and Dr. Arafat Al Tamimi presented a joint paper on the role of standards and specifications.

The paper noted that enforcement of necessary standards and specifications on industries often meets resistance of groups and persons involved "due to their different positions and interests."

"A national standards bureau can run its business only successfully if it is independent," he said, "not subject of non-balanced influence from specific groups like manufacturers, consumers or testing laboratories. It has to have the necessary authority to impose warnings and fines in case of non-compliance or to take other appropriate measures to reach the defined standardisation and quality goals."

The paper emphasised the importance of qualified personnel to run a national standards bureau in terms of technical expertise as well as to the overall management abilities.

Largest Saudi bank declares nil profit

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabia's biggest bank has reported a zero net profit for the Islamic year ending Aug. 24, 1987, after setting aside its largest-ever loan loss provisions. The privately-owned National Commercial Bank (NCB) increased provisions for non-performing loans 10 per cent to 922.3 million riyals (\$245 million), according to a statement published in the Arabic press. The Jeddah-based bank had reported a net profit of 80 million riyals (\$21 million) the year before. During the last several years, banks in the region have been hit by falling oil revenues and many bad loans.

The three-day meeting will discuss the CAEU secretary-general's report, an integrated economic programme for countries involved in the Arab Common Market and a unified Arab customs law among other topics.

Taking part in the preparatory meetings are delegates representing Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Syria, Palestine, Kuwait, Iraq, Libya and South Yemen.

Unemployment in May fell 0.1 percentage points from the previous month to a seasonally adjusted 2.5 per cent, the Management and Coordination Agency said. The May rate represented a sharp turnaround from the record high of 3.2 per cent registered in the same month a year earlier.

Officials said the number of job holders totalled 61.06 million, up 1.3 million from a year earlier. It was the greatest annual increase since November 1973, when the number of jobs grew by 1.35 million.

CBJ clarifies measures affecting moneychangers

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A meeting which grouped monetary officials and moneychangers was held at the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Saturday to review recent measures governing the operations of moneychangers in Jordan especially the functions that deal with foreign currency exchange.

The meeting, chaired by CBJ's Governor Hussein Al Qasem, discussed the new scopes of operations by moneychangers and the privileges given to them under the new regulations.

The CBJ last Sunday announced regulations banning moneychangers from carrying out money transfers or issuing cheques abroad in addition to forbidding them from speculation in international markets through opening accounts outside Jordan.

It gave exchange houses one month to adjust to the new regulations.

But, the regulations also offered the moneychangers the chance to open accounts at local banks for any amount of foreign currency instead of doing that abroad.

CAEU opens preparatory meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting opened at the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) in Amman Saturday to prepare for the council's 49th meeting which is due to open here at the ministerial level Wednesday.

Deputy representatives of the Arab League members at the CAEU heard an opening speech by the CAEU's Assistant Secretary-General Hassan Gharabeh urging Arab states to remain committed to achieve the council's objectives through unifying Arab markets and attaining a pan-Arab economic development.

Vast resources of Arab countries have helped the Arab World to realise some great progress but these are now being threatened by serious challenges largely as a result of previous policies that brought about weakness to the Arab economy as a whole and increased Arab countries' subjugation to foreign economies, Gharabeh warned.

Gharabeh pointed out a number of problems impeding the marketing of Arab industrial products, and referred to the failure on the part of some Arab states to pay their contributions and financial commitments to the CAEU which, in turn, was negatively affected in its performance.

Gharabeh also referred to the general conditions in Third World countries and the adverse effect of economic recession on their development.

He said that in some of these countries, including Arab states, inflation ran as high as 47 per cent in the past two years, according to International Monetary Fund's figures issued last year.

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Taking part in the preparatory meetings are delegates representing Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Syria, Palestine, Kuwait, Iraq, Libya and South Yemen.

Unemployment in Japan drops

TOKYO (AP) — Rapid economic growth pushed Japan's unemployment rate in May down to its lowest level in 37 months, while the number of job holders hit a record 61.06 million, the government announced Friday.

Unemployment in May fell 0.1 percentage points from the previous month to a seasonally adjusted 2.5 per cent, the Management and Coordination Agency said. The May rate represented a sharp turnaround from the record high of 3.2 per cent registered in the same month a year earlier.

Officials said the number of job holders totalled 61.06 million, up 1.3 million from a year earlier. It was the greatest annual increase since November 1973, when the number of jobs grew by 1.35 million.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for July 2, 1988.

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	204302	JD 247896	308
Top three companies:			
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	69054	JD 113932	106
National Steel Industries	8925	JD 23553	14
Industrial Development Bank	5950	JD 9459	8
Parallel market:	3900	JD 1252	—
Development bonds:	125	JD 1344	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

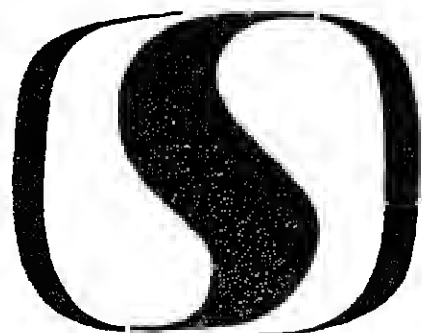
Weekly Amman Financial Market trading

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, June 25, '88 and ending Wednesday June 29, '88. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Banking and financial institutions					
Industrial Development Bank	12975	20038	1.510	1.550	1.000
Petra Bank	3814	7427	2.000	1.940	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	300	528	1.780	1.760	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	2800	4076	1.470	1.440	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	3603	4479	1.220	1.230	1.000
Housing Bank	10037	17914	1.800	1.780	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	1000	2100	2.100	2.100	1.000
Arab Bank	80	2260	29.000	28.500	5.000
Bank of Jordan	883	15564	15.500	15.400	5.000
Arab Bank	910	103675	114.000	113.750	10.000
Jordan National Bank	4735	11980	2.550	2.520	1.000
Jordan Finance House for Development	3100	2859	0.920	0.900	1.000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	5669	9753	1.950	1.980	1.000
Finance and Credit Corporation	49750	29283	0.590	0.580	1.000
National Financial Investments	46793	82030	1.820	1.800	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	35597	26299	0.730	0.720	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	300	405	1.380	1.350	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	5754	4319	0.770	0.750	1.000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	75	1355	16.300	19.000	2.000
Al Mashrek Exchange	—	—	—	—	10.000
Insurance and reinsurance					
Jordan French Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
REFCO Life Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	5315	5306	1.000	0.990	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Holy Land Insurance	250	325	1.300	1.300	1.000
Philadelphia Insurance	700	562	0.860	0.800	1.000
Arab Union International Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan-Gulf Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
General Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Eagle Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
National Ashiya Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Belgian Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
United Insurance	9900	9306	0.940	0.940	1.000
Services and industries					
General Investments	1000	1245	1.270	1.240	1.000
Infra for Investment and Financial Facilities	22058	13659	0.580	0.600	1.000
Danco for Housing and Investment	36176	16864	0.480	0.460	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Agarco)	7234	3106	0.410	0.450	1.000
Jordan Gulf Real Estate Investment	350	109	0.320	0.310	1.000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	207	150	0.700	0.610	1.000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	265077	58317	0.720	0.720	1.000
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance/Ta'jeero	3250	918	0.800	0.780	1.000
International Contracting & Investment	65850	14551	0.240	0.210	1.000
Jordanian Electric Power	2338	3498	1.510	1.490	1.000
Irbid District Electricity	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab International Hotels	—	—	—	—	1.000
Hotels and Tourism	—	—	—	—	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	345	1259	3.700	3.650	1.000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	3900	3306	0.870	0.870	1.000
Jordan Press Foundation	100	345	3.400	3.450	1.000
Jordan Press and Publishing	—	—	—	—	1.000
Dar Al Shaab Press, Printing and Publishing	134400	65913	0.610	0.470	1.000
Jordan Dairy	6924	6917	1.010	1.000	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	12005	23590	2.000	1.940	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	31750	38978	1.240	1.240	1.000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	2057	4854	2.370	2.380	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Iniaj)	13129	16545	1.270	1.260	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Kuwait for Agricultural Products	1000	750	1.000	1.000	1.000
Aladdin Industries	3900	4738	1.220	1.190	1.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	128125	205265	1.700	1.550	1.000
Jordan Worsted Mills	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	4050	4520	1.100	1.120	1.000
Chemical Industries	5100	7959	1.620	1.590	1.000
Jordan Industries and Match (JIMCO)	10998	6904	0.650	0.630	1.000
Dar Al Daw' for Development and Investment	7669	11735	1.500	1.520	1.000
National Steel Industries	24400	64691	2.670	2.630	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	2200	3204	1.480	1.490	1.000
General Mining	2307	3001	1.300	1.310	1.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	5698	41783	7.300	7.340	1.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	108300	23359	0.230	0.210	1.000
National Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Paper Converting and Trading	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	1650	1829	1.110	1.100	1.000
Livestock and Poultry	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	1906	2221	1.180	1.160	1.000
Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags	1682	5161	3.070	3.080	1.000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	9800	5865	0.610	0.590	1.000
Jordan Rockwool Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Himeh Mineral	—	—	—	—	1.000
Orient Dry Batteries Factory	—	—	—	—	1.000
Woolen Industries	120	84	0.700	0.700	1.000
Jordan Tanning	2648	5296	2.000	2.000	1.000
Jordan Printing and Packaging	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	—	—	—	—	1.000
Mas Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Center for Pharmaceutical & Chemicals	—	—	—	—	1.000
National Cable & Wire Manufacturing	23500	23913	0.990	1.010	1.000
Jordan Spinning & Weaving	21433	15704	0.790	0.770	1.000
Jordan Sulpho Chemicals	17501	40515	2.620	2.590	1.000
Jordan Cement Factories	52700	61237	1.160	1.140	1.000
Jordan Glass Industries	1325	1303	0.990	0.990	1.000
Grand total	1,249,542	1,175,294			

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SPORTS IN BRIEF

Kookaburra wins 1st leg of 12-m final

LULEA, Sweden (R) — Kookaburra III of Australia had a trouble-free win over Japan's Bengal III to take the first race in Saturday's best-of-three final of the World 12-metre Yachting Championship. Kookaburra, skippered by Peter Gilmour, crossed the starting line ahead of Bengal and led all the way in a tactically faultless race in steady six-knot breezes. Bengal, with Australian skipper Lissiman at the helm, never had any real chance to take over the lead despite frantic efforts to draw Kookaburra into a tacking duel. The veteran Lissiman succeeded in closing the gap on Gilmour to just 37 seconds during the second of three complete runs on the seven-leg 12 nautical mile course. Bengal moved out to the edge of the course, where he found better winds than Kookaburra, and looked threatening at the start of the fifth leg. But Gilmour gradually pulled away again. He extended his lead in the last two legs, crossing the line one minute 56 seconds ahead of Bengal.

FIFA alters Olympic eligibility rules

ZURICH (R) — The Olympic soccer tournament will in future be open only to players under 23, the International Football Federation (FIFA) announced Saturday. The new eligibility rule, ratified by a FIFA congress here, will come into effect immediately after the Seoul Olympics this year. The current rules, drawn up by the 1978 congress in Buenos Aires, stipulate that any player other than Europeans and South Americans who have taken part in World Cup matches can compete in the Olympics. Delegates from FIFA's 158 member associations rejected a proposal that advertising be allowed on players' and referees' shirts.

Bayern shows interest in Irish international

LONDON (R) — David Kelly, Walsall's in-demand Irish international striker, is to have talks with West German club Bayern Munich. Liverpool, Tottenham and West Ham are among the leading English sides interested in signing Kelly but the marksman has not ruled out a move abroad if he decides to leave the second division club now that his contract has expired.

Rapid Vienna striker Wurtz to join Espanol

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — Rapid Vienna striker Peter Wurtz flew to Spain Friday to sign for UEFA Cup finalists Espanol, a spokesman for the Barcelona club said. Wurtz joins Cameroon goalkeeper Thomas Nkomo as the side's second foreign player. Danish striker John Lauridsen has transferred to newly-promoted Malaga.

Prost thwarts Senna's record hopes

LE CASTELLET, France (R) — Alain Prost ended his McLaren teammate Ayrton Senna's hopes of a record seventh consecutive pole position in Saturday's final qualifying session for the French Grand Prix motor race. In front of his delighted home fans, World Championship leader Prost responded to an early fast lap by the Brazilian to regain the prime position midway through the session.

Baseball Standings

NEW YORK (AP) — Major league baseball standings after Friday games:

American League East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	47	29	.618	—
New York	45	32	.584	2½
Boston	39	38	.527	7
Cleveland	41	37	.526	7
Toronto	38	41	.480	10
Milwaukee	38	40	.487	10
Baltimore	23	55	.295	25

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	49	29	.626	—
Minnesota	43	33	.566	5
Kansas City	41	37	.526	8
Texas	37	40	.481	11½
Chicago	35	42	.455	13½
California	34	44	.436	15
Seattle	31	48	.392	18½

National League East Division

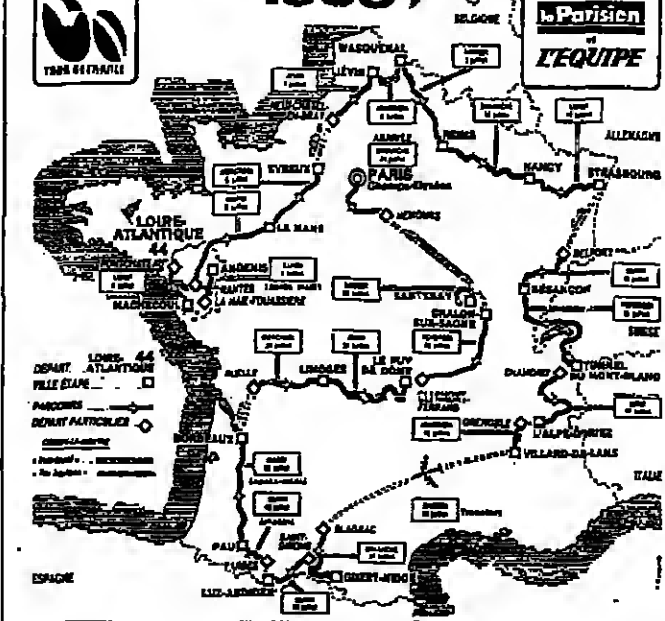
	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	50	29	.633	—
Pittsburgh	44	34	.564	5½
Chicago	42	35	.545	7
Montreal	38	40	.487	11½
St. Louis	37	41	.474	12½
Philadelphia	34	42	.447	14½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	44	32	.578	—
Houston	41	38	.519	4½
San Francisco	39	38	.506	5½
Cincinnati	36	42	.462	9
San Diego	35	45	.438	11
Atlanta	26	50	.342	18

Demol to join Bologna

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgian international defender Stephane Demol will leave Anderlecht for newly promoted Italian first division side Bologna when final details of the deal have been settled, officials at the Belgian club said. Anderlecht manager Michel Verschueren said Demol had signed a three-year contract but the transfer fee between the two clubs had still to be worked out. Demol shot to prominence at the 1986 World Cup where he starred in Belgium's triumphant march to the semifinals. He was sidelined for several months last year because of a knee injury.

75th TOUR DE FRANCE 1988

American favoured in 1988 Tour de France

PARIS (AP) — The Tour de France is becoming a foreign affair, won last year by Stephen Roche of Ireland and two years ago by American Greg Lemond. This year another American, Andy Hampsten, is at the top of the list of favourites for the world's toughest and most prestigious cycling race, a three-week ordeal that opens Monday with two short stages near the city of Nantes in western France.

Hampsten is a 26-year-old native of Columbus, Ohio, who now lives in Boulder, Colorado. He hopes to survive the gruelling clockwise circuit of the country to ride down the Champs Elysees on July 24 wearing the leader's yellow jersey. This year's race stretches over 3,231 kilometres through the French countryside and mountains. Fewer than half of the 198 riders from 22 teams are expected to complete the course through fields, snowy alpine passes and over rough roads in French villages.

"To win the Tour de France, you've got to do well in everything — be able to win in the mountains when you must, with a time trial, or at least do well," says

Bernard Hinault, a five-time winner who retired in 1986. The Tour de France, which started in 1903, is televised nationwide every day for three weeks. It is the sporting event of the year for many French fans, for whom cycling stars like Hinault are national heroes.

"The tour. It's everything," Hampsten said. "If I do my best and I'm beaten, then I'll be happy. But if I lose in making some errors then I'll really be sorry."

Hampsten won the Tour of Italy last month, giving him a major boost. Last year Roche won the Italian race on his way to the Tour de France triumph, but he has not been able to recover from a knee operation withdrew from the tour lineup last month.

Lemond, after winning in 1986, was unable to defend the title the following year because of a shooting accident and will not be back this year, either.

He hurt an ankle and cracked a collarbone during a road race in Belgium last month and has had foot problems, too. He has never recaptured the form that made him respected in France and will make his re-entry in August.

So that leaves Hampsten, Colombia's Luis Herrera, a tough climber, Ireland's Sean Kelly and Mexico's Raul Acala in the top echelon.

France is looking to Laurent Fignon, himself a winner in 1983 and 1984, and Charly Mottet. But both are battling injuries.

Graf ends Navratilova's reign, lifts Wimbledon crown

LONDON (R) — Steffi Graf's bludgeoning groundstrokes ended Martina Navratilova's six-year reign as Wimbledon women's champion Saturday, the top-seeded West German taking 12 of the last 13 games to win the final 5-7, 6-2, 6-1.

Wimbledon's youngest and first unseeded men's champion when he triumphed in 1985, defeated a wonderfully valiant Ivan Lendl Saturday to reach the final for the third time in four years.

Navratilova, 31, seeded second, had not lost a singles here since being beaten by Hana Mandlikova in the 1981 semifinals and victory over Graf would have taken her winning sequence to 48 matches, two short of the record. It would also have given her an unprecedented ninth Wimbledon singles title.

As it was, though, the 19-year-old West German, Wimbledon's youngest women's champion since American Maureen Connolly won the title at 17 in 1952, really made the generation gap tell, taking hold of the match with a run of nine games from 2-0 down in the second set to 3-0 up in the decider.

Graf, beaten in straight sets by Navratilova in last year's final, produced groundstrokes of such ruthless precision that as the match wore on, the champion was quite unable to maintain her familiar powerbase at the front of the court.

With increasing regularity when she charged to the net,

Navratilova found she was still not in position by the time the ball flashed past her.

She also found that the Graf backhand, so vulnerable against her sliced left-hander's serve a year ago, was no longer a recurring weakness — in fact there were no obvious flaws for her to exploit.

Graf has now won 21 successive Grand Slam singles matches since losing to Navratilova in the 1987 U.S. Open final, a run that has encompassed the Australian, French and now the Wimbledon titles. If she can add the U.S. in September she will join Connolly (1953) and Australia's Margaret Court (1970) as the only women to achieve the Grand Slam.

At least Navratilova started as she would have wished, taking control of the opening game with two backhand volleys as she held serve to 15.

Becker meets Ederberg in final

Boris Becker, who became

The 20-year-old West German, leading by two sets to one when fading light halted play Friday, completed a 6-4, 6-3, 6-7, 6-4 win over the world number one in a three-times interrupted semifinal and will meet third-seeded Stefan Edberg Sunday.

The Swede beat Lendl's ninth-seeded compatriot Miloslav Mecir 4-6, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4 in Friday's first semifinal.

Lendl, who survived three match points in the third set setback, reappeared on the centre court with his left thigh encased in thick, elasticated strapping having received intensive treatment for partially torn muscle fibres.

Losing finalist when Becker claimed his second title in 1986 and runner-up again to Australian Pat Cash 12 months ago, Lendl displayed slight but noticeable signs of the injury and his impaired mobility was too great a handicap against a rampant opponent.

Karpov defeats Kasparov in chess match

BELFORT, France (AP) — Karpov defeated World Chess champion Garry Kasparov in the 14th round of the World Cup Friday, when the titleholder resigned a hopeless position on his 38th move.

With only one round remaining, Kasparov leads with 10.5 points out of 14, one point ahead of Karpov. Kasparov is assured a share of first place, and can only be tied if he loses his final match Sunday and Karpov wins his against former world champion Boris Spassky.

Karpov's victory broke a remarkable run of five consecutive wins from Kasparov and showed that he remains a dangerous threat to Kasparov's domination of international chess, experts said.

With Karpov playing white, the players followed a variation of the Gruenfeld defence which had occurred several times during their 1987 world title match in Seville, Spain.

Kasparov sacrificed a pawn to activate his pieces, but Karpov

played a new move on his 17th and gradually built a grip on the position.

Kasparov became short of time and on move 30 sacrificed a rook for a bishop in a desperate attempt to gain counterplay.

But Karpov held on to the material advantage and Froze Black's pieces out of the game.

With only a few seconds of his time remaining, Kasparov extended his hand to signify resignation.

Soviet star set to play for Italian soccer club

MILAN, Italy (R) — Dynamo Kiev's international striker Igor Belanov Saturday looked set to become the first Soviet footballer to play for an Italian club.

Atalanta club officials said they had taken over an option agreed between second division Genoa and the Soviet Soccer Federation earlier this year for Belanov's transfer to Italy next season.

"The two (Italian) clubs are perfectly in agreement," Atalanta general manager Franco Previtali told reporters. "The player has already told Genoa he was willing to come to Italy and there shouldn't be any problems as far as we are concerned."

Details of the transfer were still worked out Saturday. It was not known how much the Soviet Federation would ask in transfer fees or how much Belanov, accustomed to the huge wages enjoyed by top Western footballers, would earn at Atalanta.

Belanov, a former European player of the year, is expected to play alongside newly-promoted Atalanta's two other foreign players, Sweden's Glenn Strömberg and Robert Prytz.

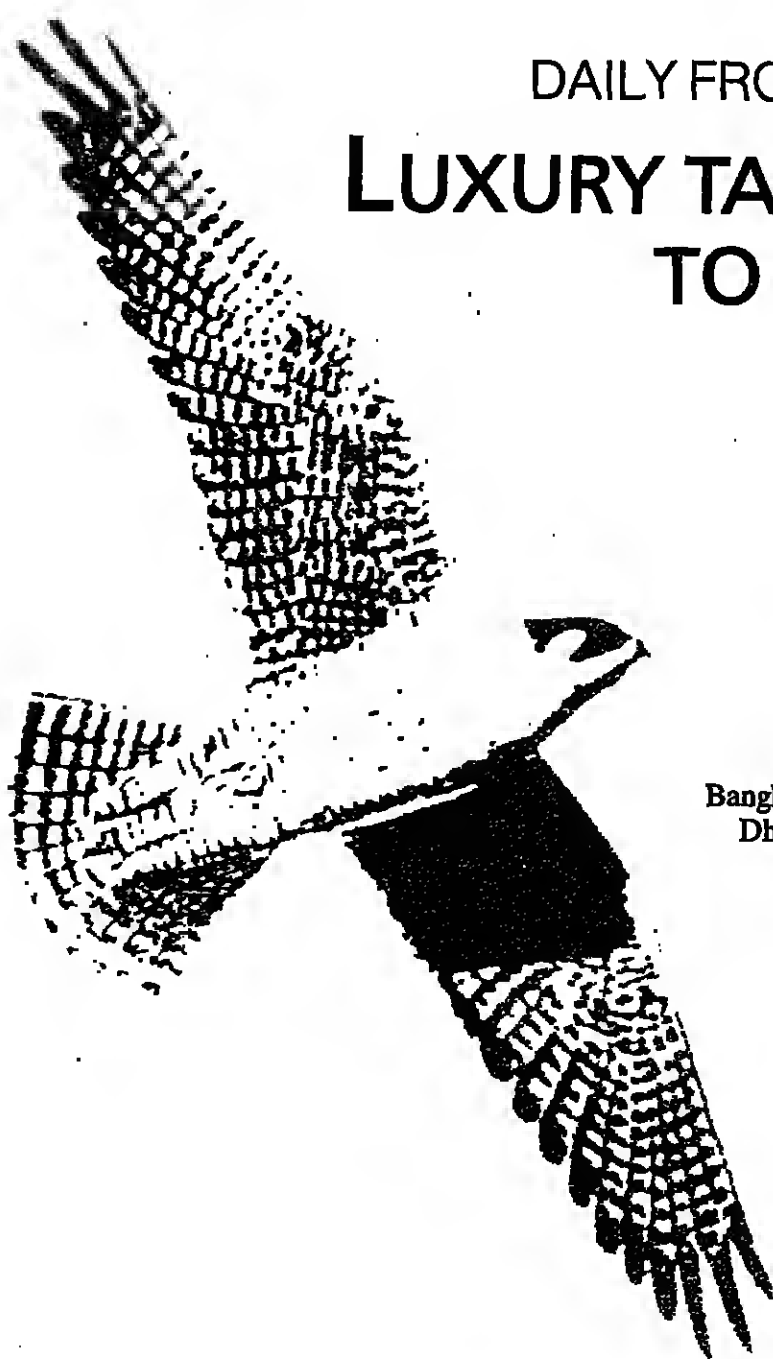
Genoa had taken an option on Belanov in the hope of winning promotion from the second division last season. But they failed to make the top flight.

ABU DHABI • AL FUJAIRAH • AMMAN • ATHENS • BAHRAIN • BANGKOK • BOMBAY • CAIRO • COLOMBO • DAMASCUS •

DAR ES SALAAM • DELHI • DHAKA • DHAHA • DOHA • DUBAI • FRANKFURT • HONG KONG • ISTANBUL • JEDDAH • KARACHI • KUALA LUMPUR • LARNACA •

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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOB LEE

Answer: THEY HAVE A

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumbles: IGLLO FORAY GRAYON REDUCE

Answer: The fisherman was arrested for this—CARRYING A "ROD"



HOW DO THEY KNOW WHEN ALL THE BAKERS HAVE ARRIVED AT WORK?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

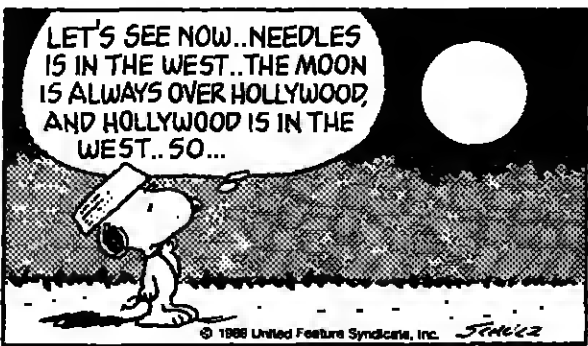
THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"You're the only person in this office without ulcers or high blood pressure! Shame on you! Shame! Shame! Shame!"

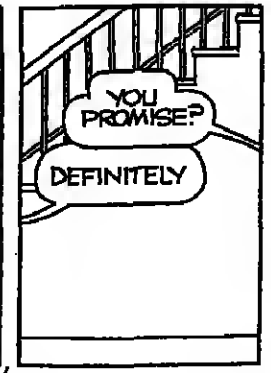
Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Dialogue only path to C. American peace, Arias tells Shultz

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, reportedly considering a new contra aid programme, has been told by Costa Rica's president that negotiations hold the only key to peace in Nicaragua.

Costa Rican President Oscar Arias said he told Shultz Friday that negotiations between Nicaragua's Sandinista government and the contras "have not been exhausted" despite a breakdown in talks last month.

"I am sure that the offer of the Sandinista government is not their final offer," Arias told reporters at his home moments after Shultz's departure for Washington.

Shultz spent six hours in Costa Rica, the last stop on a three-day, four-nation Central American trip.

In Guatemala, Shultz met with contra leaders. He was said to have discussed a \$30 million aid package for the rebels that also could hold out the promise of economic aid to the Sandinistas.

Alfredo Cesar, a member of the contra directorate, said he and his colleagues talked with Shultz about a package that might include the promise of financial help to Nicaragua if the Sandinistas bring about a promised democratic reforms.

Even a qualified offer of aid to Nicaragua would represent a sharp turnaround in U.S. policy.

The administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan cut off all direct aid to Nicaragua seven years ago and has applied an economic embargo for the past four years.

Adolfo Calero, another contra leader, said \$7 million of the aid to the rebels might be earmarked for military hardware, but would be held in escrow and released only if the Sandinistas failed to negotiate in good faith.

Calero, however, described the talks with Shultz as only informal consultations, and the secretary himself was mum about the discussions. The Reagan administration has said only that Congress will be asked to approve an unspecified amount of new assistance to the rebels.

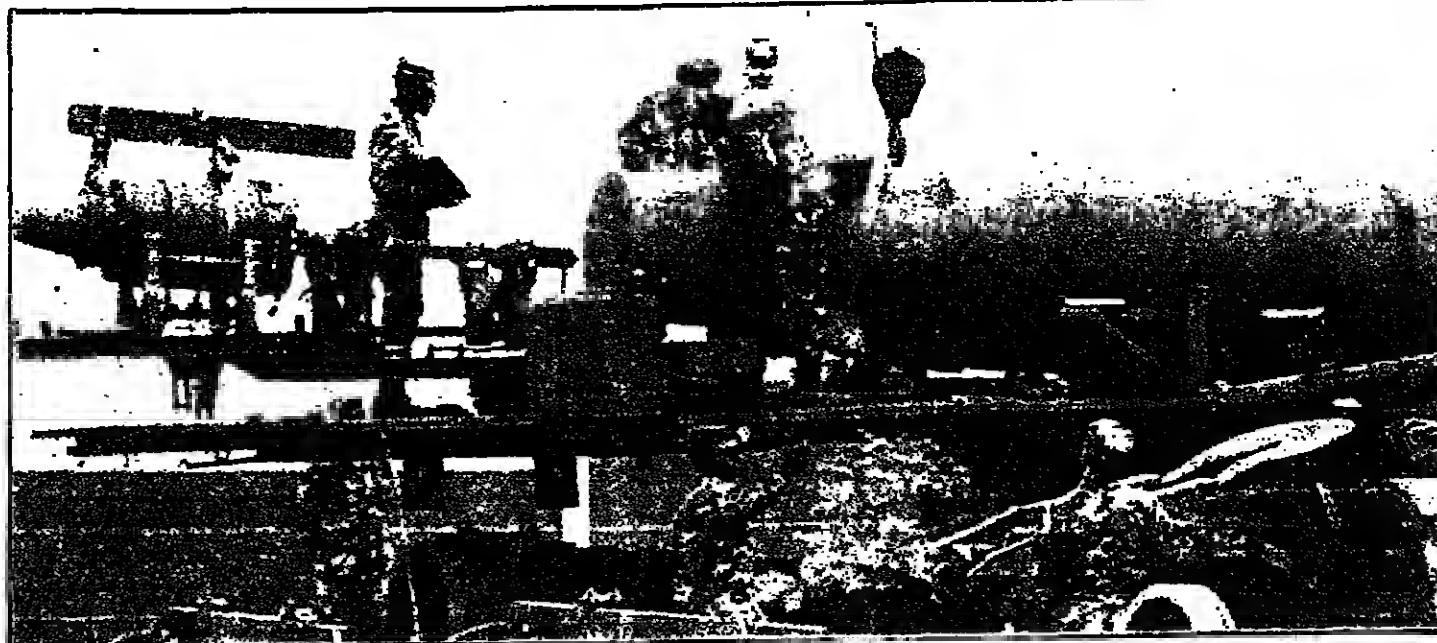
At a news conference sandwiched between two formal meetings with Arias, Shultz said the administration is "seeking obviously to support those who stand up and are ready to struggle" against the Sandinistas.

But, as he did throughout his trip, Shultz devoted most of his comments to comparing Nicaragua unfavorably with the rest of Central America. Only Nicaragua, he said, has suffered economic and social decline in the past decade.

The contras have received no military aid since Feb. 29. Congress approved a \$7 million humanitarian aid package in late March after the rebels and the Sandinista government agreed on a 60-day cease fire.

Nicaragua's president, Daniel Ortega, unilaterally extended the cease-fire earlier this week until July 31, and Arias said that gave new hope to the negotiating process, which he has been championing for more than a year.

The on-again, off-again talks have been held under the aegis of an Arias-sponsored peace plan signed by five Central American presidents last Aug. 7.



American soldiers at Mutlangen base in West Germany practice dismantling a U.S. missile

U.S., Soviet teams begin INF inspections

WASHINGTON (AP) — Soviet missile specialists arrived in California to verify compliance with a treaty to eliminate superpower medium-range missiles as a U.S. inspection team made its way to Moscow.

In California, Vyacheslav S. Lebedev, the Soviet team chief, said through an interpreter Friday that his inspectors will "follow the letter and spirit" of a treaty they hope will further world peace.

The 70 Soviet inspectors arrived at Travis Air Force Base,

located about 80 kilometres west of San Francisco, on an IL-62 Aeroflot flown by a 10-member Soviet crew.

The Soviet government notified the United States early Friday that five teams were landing in San Francisco, said Kendall Pease, spokesman for the U.S. On-Site Inspection Agency, created last January to monitor compliance with the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty.

Under the treaty, signed last Dec. 9 at the Washington sum-

mit, the Soviets need not list the sites they want to visit until they have been in the United States 48 hours, Pease said.

Other Soviet teams will inspect sites in the eastern United States, but their arrival time has not been relayed to the United States, Pease said.

The teams have 60 days to carry out the "baseline inspections," designed to verify the exact number of missiles and related components to be destroyed under treaty.

One U.S. team was headed from Moscow to the Soviet city of Votkinsk, the site of a plant that formerly built the SS-20 missiles, the most important Soviet weapon to be eliminated under the treaty.

The United States has the right to keep a team at Votkinsk for up to 13 years, and the Soviets may station inspectors for the same period at Magna, Utah, site of Hercules plant number one, where U.S. missiles were produced.

Kanak rebels say no to French peace plan

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (R) — Separatist leader Jean-Marie Tjibaou failed to persuade his supporters Saturday to accept a new Paris-sponsored peace plan to end years of trouble in the French Pacific territory.

Tjibaou ended a day-long meeting of his pro-independence Caledonian Union without having persuaded delegates to accept a week-old accord to end violence between indigenous separatists and pro-French settlers.

He told reporters the party would hold fresh talks to reach a compromise ahead of a July 15 meeting of all New Caledonian separatist groups, specially called to discuss the peace plan.

"I have not won this battle yet," Tjibaou said. "But our people must choose between a process which will help them to learn

to exercise power... and yielding demands for everything now," which he said would lead to a return to violent rebellion.

Last Sunday's accord was reached after separatists unleashed a campaign of bullets and barricades in April.

Threats of continuing bloodshed prompted the new French Socialist government to summon Tjibaou and loyalist leader Jacques Lafleur to Paris.

The pair agreed Sunday to place the territory under French rule for a year. It is then to be granted limited self-rule until a 1998 referendum.

But the unprecedented scheme brought harsh criticism from one of Tjibaou's closest aides, Leopold Jorede, who said: "The slave agreed to shake his master's hand."

Panama says U.S. planning aggression

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP) — Panama accused the U.S. Friday of preparing for a military intervention of Panama, probably over the July 4th holiday weekend.

Panama's Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Jose Maria Cabrera told a press conference that the mobilisation of troops in the canal zone and other evidence of "imminent military action" have convinced the Panamanian gov-

ernment that U.S. President Ronald Reagan "has decided to pass from a policy of destabilisation and economic aggression to one of armed aggression."

"We consider the threat is very serious and we feel it is necessary to denounce it before the government of Latin America and the world," Cabrera said following a meeting of Latin American diplomats here.

He said the "armed action" could take place within days, and probably over the July 4th holiday when the U.S. celebrates its declaration of independence.

"There are a series of elements and symptoms in the actions of the U.S. government that have made us arrive at the deep preoccupation that a U.S. armed intervention in Panama is imminent," he said. According to Cabrera, the evidence includes:

— An increase in flights of military aircraft and planes over the canal zone;

— An increase last week in the number of U.S. troops in the zone and their mobilisation and transfer within the zone;

— The arrival of 5,000 coffins and plastic body bags at the U.S. military hospital and the hospital's placement on maximum alert;

— The transfer to Savannah, Georgia, of U.S. personnel based in Panama City who run the canal, and the transfer of U.S. military and civilian families to the U.S.

Final details hold up Tamil-Indian truce

MADRAS, India (R) — Sri Lanka's biggest Tamil guerrilla group is close to a ceasefire agreement with India, a rebel spokesman said Saturday.

"We are in the final stages of negotiations with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) guerrillas still fighting an Indian peacekeeping force in Sri Lanka," said a spokesman.

Sathisvram Krishnakumar, LTTE's chief negotiator in peace talks with Indian officials in Madras, told Reuters a ceasefire could be agreed soon.

"The talks with the Indian agencies are at an advanced stage. The issues to be settled now are the period of handing over weapons and the constitution of rehabilitation committees," he said.

LTTE sources said the two sides were still far apart on the number of weapons the Tamil guerrillas would hand over and the period of time in which it would be done.

They said the two sides were still months apart on the time period for surrendering guerrilla weapons and declined to predict how soon a ceasefire might be declared.

The Colombo government

said Thursday it had been told by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi that the guerrillas were ready to lay down their arms. New Delhi has declined all comment on the statement.

The Indian negotiators are trying to persuade the LTTE to accept a year-old pact between New Delhi and Colombo aimed at ending a Tamil separatist revolt that cost more than 6,000 lives in five years.

In the Madras talks which started in March, the two sides have inched towards an LTTE acceptance of the pact, under which Colombo agreed to give the Tamils large measures of autonomy. India sent 22,000 troops to Sri Lanka to enforce the agreement.

Krishnakumar said agreement on issues beyond a ceasefire, especially the LTTE desire for more autonomy than the pact gave Tamils, was not close.

"We are not looking for immediate solutions," he said, but welcomed a statement by Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene that the northern and eastern areas of the island where most Tamils live could be merged.

Pornography goes official in Poland

WARSAW (R) — Beefcake went official in communist Poland Friday with the publication of a party-backed magazine featuring a full-page frontal male nude. The magazine entitled "Body-Sex-Pornography," was published by Interpress, a press agency owned by the Central Committee of the ruling Communist Party. Its first edition, complete with nude pictures of both sexes, explicit letters, and articles on sadism and homosexuality, was sold out within hours, the official news agency PAP said.

Bus driver gets lost

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Rookie Greyhound bus driver Lita Martin got lost on a trip from Fresno to San Francisco and at one point had to ask passengers for directions. It was her third day on the job and her first on the 20-stop route from Fresno. A Greyhound official said she only "graduated from driving school last week." Although one passenger insisted Martin got lost four times, the bus driver and Greyhound officials said it only happened once. A passenger, Susan Parker, a 24-year-old waitress, said: "Most of the passengers didn't seem to mind. They enjoyed giving her directions. But I was ready to scream." "Maybe she doesn't have as much confidence as an old-timer, but we think she's a good driver," Greyhound spokesman George Grayley said. "Anybody can make a mistake their first day on the job."

Police smash fake designer cloth ring

BOLOGNA (R) — Police said Friday they had seized clothes and leather goods with fake designer labels with a street value of 10 billion lire (\$7.4 million) and smashed a racket selling the goods in north Italy. They said the goods, bearing the labels of 18 famous fashion houses including Gucci, Valentino, Armani, Krizia and Cartier, were seized in six shops in Bologna after a tip-off from other retailers specialising in genuine designer clothes. The goods were made in Naples and distributed in the northern cities of Bologna, Venice, Genoa and Milan.

72-year-old weightlifter

THREE RIVERS, Michigan (AP) — Phyllis Larkin is 72, but that does not stop her from lifting 99.8 kilograms. At the 1988 women's Michigan Open sub-Masters Tournament, Larkin pressed a 40.8 kilogram bench press, a 59-kilogram squat lift and a 99.8 kilogram dead lift, said tournament promoter Gary Morrison. "I don't think anything about it," Larkin said of her weight lifting. "I have more fun with my senior citizens because they think I'm nuts, but I do it to be healthy."

Little people have rights too

FULLERTON, California (AP) — There are big barriers in the way of little people who want to get into show business, says actor Billy Barty, a 1.14 metres entertainer who co-stars in the movie Willow. "How many little people do (television) commercials?" he asked during the opening of a Billy Barty Foundation branch in Fullerton. "We don't do commercials. But we... use soap. We use toothpaste," he said. Barty, 63, has used his size as the basis of his jokes for years. During his appearance, when he talked about his 1.3 metres wife, Shirley, he joked that he had married "a tall girl." The non-profit Billy Barty Foundation, based in north Hollywood, provides money for medical research, provides family counselling and helps short people find jobs and live independently.

Smokers grumble at smoking ban

OSLO (R) — Norwegian smokers, among the world's heaviest smokers, grumbled through the first day of an anti-smoking law Friday. The law banned smoking in offices where non-smokers also work and forced restaurants to designate non-smoking areas. State radio surveys suggested that few smokers tried to defy the law on the first day. Norway's four million people rank as among the world's heaviest smokers despite having to pay about the world's highest price for cigarettes — almost \$4.5 a pack.

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Early in the day pay attention to some information that would not ordinarily interest you, but which can be helpful in a long-term venture. This evening may be the one in which your lagging social interest improves.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Counteract a busy and generous day with a quiet and studious evening. Enjoy public events that appeal to you, and help your community.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20) Plan your career strategy for the week early, then devote the day to friends and your mate. Focus on the feelings of others.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Your logical and visionary thinking affords you better ways to gain your wishes. Here life proves most fulfilling. Keep a promise in the evening.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Today could be personally demanding. Try to ameliorate friction with your mate and your boss with lots of quiet talk. Keep your control.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Show off your ambition today. Listen to an outside partner who has fine, modern ideas. Make sure that your presentation is as fine as your ideas.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Help your family by taking on more duties at home. Set aside some time for your creative work also. A dependent friend could use a call.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be generous at home and try to make a home more charming. An inspired idea could benefit both the self and others.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23 to Dec. 21) This morning work to strengthen the family bond. Keep your mind focused on what you really want. Retire early tonight for good health.

SCORPIO (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) You may find it necessary to "take an outsider's advice, but make sure it is expert. Work to make a cherished and distant cause more feasible.

CAPRICORN (Jan. 20 to Feb. 19) This morning plan your week ambitiously. Think about alternative avenues toward success. Relax with kin in the evening.

AQUARIUS (Feb. 20 to Mar. 19) Handle an important practical matter now, but plan recreation for the near future. Try to economize although recent demands are great.

PISCES (Mar. 20 to Apr. 19) Make your plans privately for the least obstruction. Plan your week carefully to avoid waste during this crucial period. Don't overstep.

THE Daily Crossword by Judson G. Trent

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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1 Across: SQUIRREL
2 Across: TURK BUTLER
3 Across: ACTRESS RIGBY
4 Across: STEVE
5 Across: WOODY
6 Across: FARMER
7 Across: RELIGIOUS
8 Across: VERBOSITY
9 Across: SEUL'S SITE
10 Across: RANCHO
11 Across: WHEN I
12 Across: WAS
13 Across: ALANCOCK
14 Across: MEOW MAKER
15 Across: AUTUMNAL
16 Across: ALPHABET RUN
17 Across: BLANCHES
18 Across: ERASEL
19 Across: HEAD COVER
20 Across: BEAVER BODY
21 Across: OF DOGS
22 Across: MESSAGE
23 Across: MANEUVER
24 Across: MINE FIND
25 Across: PARVOUS
26 Across: SQUIRREL
27 Across: TURK BUTLER
28 Across: ACTRESS RIGBY
29 Across: STEVE
30 Across: WOODY
31 Across: FARMER
32 Across: RELIGIOUS
33 Across: VERBOSITY
34 Across: SEUL'S SITE
35 Across: RANCHO
36 Across: WHEN I
37 Across: WAS
38 Across: ALANCOCK
39 Across: MEOW MAKER
40 Across: AUTUMNAL
41 Across: ALPHABET RUN
42 Across: BLANCHES
43 Across: ERASEL
44 Across: HEAD COVER
45 Across: BEAVER BODY
46 Across: OF DOGS
47 Across: MESSAGE
48 Across: MANEUVER
49 Across: MINE FIND
50 Across: PARVOUS
51 Across: SQUIRREL
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59 Across: SEUL'S SITE
60 Across: RANCHO

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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TWO FOR ONE WINS THROUGH

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ 9 7 4 3
♥ K J 9 7 2
♦ A K
♣ Q 10

EAST
♠ Void
♥ Q 8 5
♦ J 10 6 4 3 2
♣ 9 8 7 4 2

SOUTH
♠ A J 8 6 5 2
♥ A 6 3
♦ 9
♣ A 5

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 4 NT Pass
5 ♠ Pass 5 NT Pass
6 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Nine of ♣

Finesses are strange creatures. Sometimes they stalk around and have to be uncovered, as this hand illustrates.

South might have opted for a jump shift at his first turn, since he had a fit for his partner's suit. After his simple response, however, his hand became enormous when he received support for his own suit, so he wasted no time in wheeling out Blackwood and settling in six spades when he discovered that two kings were missing.

After a club lead, declarer thought the hand was simple. He tried the ten from dummy, fetching the jack from East. Declarer took his ace and laid down the ace of spades only to learn that he had lost a trump trick.

He cashed the table's high diamonds, discarding a club from hand, ruffed a club and then fell back on his second chance, the heart finesse. East produced the queen — down one.

Declarer did well enough — up to a point. After discovering that he had lost a trump trick, he had a line available which would have given him two heart finesses instead of one.

When the minor suits had been cleared with a club ruff, declarer should have thrown West in with his master trump. Since either minor would have yielded a ruff-sluff, West would have been forced to return a heart. The correct play from dummy would have been the nine. If East had produced the queen, declarer could have won with the ace and then tried the finesse of the jack of hearts. Two for one at the same price!